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1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 2/10/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/1/66 - 2/8/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY		REPORT MADE BY B7C	TYPED BY ma b
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of **B7C** dated 9/30/66, at Chicago. **B7C**

- P* -

LEADS

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Follow and report activities of SDS, both nationally and locally in 90 days.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information copies per instructions set out in Director's letter dated September 22, 1965, an additional two copies of this report are being submitted for distribution by the Bureau to the Internal Revenue Service.

Copies of this report are also being furnished to the 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois, NISO, and OSI, all Chicago, Illinois, for information purposes.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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		17 FEB 16 1967	REC-56 SIF-1 REC-47
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Request Recd: BAO (K) JKS			
DATE FORW: 2-27-67			
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Also per instructions set out in Bureau airtel dated April 26, 1966, an information copy of this report is being furnished to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Chicago, Illinois.

Observations by SAs of the FBI

The following SAs observed activities on dates designated:

Date

Special Agent

1/13/67

1/23/65

b7C
b7E

Classification

This report is being classified confidential because it contains information from [redacted] through [redacted] which, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of these informants and sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness and thereby endanger the security of the U. S.

Thumbnail Sketch

The Bureau has advised the New York Office, [redacted] was origin, by Bulet dated April 23, 1965, that since this is a Cominfil investigation no characterization was necessary relative to subject organization. Chicago is, therefore, not submitting a thumbnail sketch at this time.

- B -
COVER PAGE

CG 100-40903

Characterization

Suitable characterizations of individuals and organizations were used in this report where available.

INFORMANTS

Location

Characterization of ROBERT
ROSS, LEE WEBB, RICH ROTHSTEIN

B1
B7D

Characterization of STEVE BAUM,
EARL SILBAR

This report

This report

This report

CG 100-40903

Source

[REDACTED]

Location

This report

[REDACTED]

This report

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

B7D

Characterization of SUSAN ROBBINS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Location

Characterization of MAXWELL
PRIMACK

Documentation of Chicago
Peace Council

- E -
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Source

[REDACTED]

INS, Chicago, who obtained information from a confidential source of INS (Deemed Advisable) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Location

[REDACTED]

Characterization of SUE LYNN

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterization of BETTINA APTHEKER

Characterization of PAUL BOOTH, GERALD TENNEY

Characterization of GREGORY CALVERT, NICK EGLESON

Characterization of ERIC CHESTER

Characterization of GARY WENDEL CRAIG

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Source

[REDACTED]

Location

Characterization of DAVID BROOK

NO APPR

Characterization of DAVID BROOK

Characterization of DAVID BROOK

Characterization of TOM DENHAM,
VINCE TRIPOLI

Characterization of BERWAUN
FARBER

Characterization of RICHARD
FLACKS

Characterization of RICHARD
FLACKS

Characterization of TODD ALAN
CITLIN

Characterization of CLARK
KISSINGER

Characterization of CLARK
KISSINGER

- G -
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Source

[REDACTED]

Location

Characterization of KATHY
MC AFFEE

Characterization of JOHN MAHER

Characterization of STEVE MAX

Characterization of STEVE MAX

Characterization of FRANK MILLMAN

B7D

Characterization of DAN (DAVIS)
MILLSTONE

Characterization of DOUG NORBERG

Characterization of DALE PONTEUR

Characterization of ROBERT
SCHWARTZ

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CO

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Source

CONFIDENTIAL

Location

Characterization of JACK
SPIEGAL

Characterization of MICHAEL
WEICHBROD

670

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CONFIDENTIAL - 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1-113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)
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1-OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
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Report of: [REDACTED] **OSM** CHICAGO
Date: February 10, 1967 **B7C**

Field Office File #: 100-40903 **Screen File #:** 100-439048

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

CONFIDENTIAL

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) National Headquarters located at Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Jobs or Income Now (JOIN), SDS local community action program, operates from 4533 North Sheridan Road, Chicago. SDS national membership approximately 5,000. SDS Chapters listed. SDS Radical Educational Project (REP) organized for internal and external educational program from 510 East William Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, to create new generation of radical democrats extending idea of movement into new areas. National officers, including NICK VEGLESON-President, CARL DAVIDSON-Vice President, and GREGORY CALVERT-National Secretary, along with officers of local Chicago area chapters reported. Identity of delegates to National SDS Council meeting, San Francisco, California, along with minutes of meeting set out. SDS had representatives at National Student Strike for Peace (NSSP) Conference, 12/28-30/66, Chicago, but will not support NSSP 4/8-15/67 mobilization. However, individual SDS members and chapters can support mobilization if desired. In 11/66 SDS members planned to throw paint on President JOHNSON's car when he visited Chicago. SDS denied plot after President's trip cancelled. In 12/66 SDS sponsored talks by DAVID CROOK, Red China apologist, at various universities in Chicago.

Classification retained 6080

Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of declassification Indefinite

led/os, 3/21/77

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

CG 100-40903

area. SDS participated in "We Won't Go Committee" sponsored demonstration at Army Induction Center 1/13/67 against draft and Viet Nam war. On 1/23/67 SDS picketed Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago, for lending money to racially segregated Union of South Africa. At demonstration 24 participants were arrested. SDS on 1/25/67 picketed University of Chicago over University banking at Continental. On 11/29/66 SDS challenged anti-subversive Illinois Clabaugh Act by having JAMES KENNEDY, Communist Party member, speak on University of Illinois Chicago Circle Campus. In 1/67 SDS leader said he favored anti-tax unions and he personally is "joining the tax refusal movement." Illinois Regional Conference (Illinois and Indiana) to be held 2/17,18,19/67 at DeKalb, Illinois.

S/Man - P me

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

actions, mentioned in this
the SDG designated pursuant to Executive
I. PREDICATION section

This investigation of the Chicago Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the National organization SDS, was initiated by the Chicago Office of the FBI to determine the extent of Communist Party (CP) infiltration in the SDS and/or if the organization is a special target for infiltration. The FBI is not interested in the legitimate activities of the SDS or Cuba Committee.



The following organizations, mentioned in this report, which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450, are characterized in the appendix section of this report:

Advance Youth Organization
 American Institute For Marxist Studies
 Camp Kinderland
 Chicago Committee To Defend The Bill of Rights (CCDBR)
 Fair Play For Cuba Committee, Chicago Chapter
 Fair Play For Cuba Committee
 Friday Night Socialists Forum
 May 2 Movement
 Nation of Islam
 "National Guardian"
 Progressive Labor Party
 Socialist Workers Party, Chicago Branch
 Socialist Workers Party - New York Local
 The GUS HALL - BENJAMIN J. DAVIS Defense Committee
 W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA)
 W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago (DCC)
 Young Socialist Alliance - Chicago
 Young Socialist Alliance

The SDS originally had its headquarters in New York City. It moved its national headquarters to Chicago, Illinois, in 1968. Its headquarters formerly located at 1103 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, and later some of its office space to 1103 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, which is the War in Viet Nam (CCNVN), which

SDS moved its headquarters to Room 208, 1103 N. Dearborn Street, which building is owned by the War in Viet Nam (CCNVN) in Chicago. However, the regional office is located in Chicago. Since coming to Chicago, the SDS has been active in Chicago regional headquarters, Chicago. However, the regional office is located in Chicago. Since coming to Chicago, the SDS has been active in Chicago regional headquarters, Chicago. These groups are the W.E.B.

II. ORGANIZATION

A. Headquarters, Origin, Scope and Stated Aims

The SDS was the youth group of the League for Industrial Democracy (LID) up until late 1965, when they amicably broke, apparently to maintain the LID's tax exempt status for contributors to that organization with the Treasury Department.

The LID, which has its national headquarters in New York City, is an organization made up of socialists. The SDS, as the organization is known today, was formed on a national basis in 1960 and considers itself a "broad" movement designed to attract people with a wide range of special interests covering such issues as peace, civil rights, poverty and educational reform. Recently, through its community action group, Jobs Or Income Now (JOIN) headquartered at 4533 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, SDS has taken on an active program against alleged police brutality, inadequate housing, slums, slum landlords, etc. The SDS considers itself to be of the left political persuasion and will welcome as members, all elements of the left wing including revolutionary Marxists.

The SDS originally had its headquarters in New York City, but moved its national headquarters to Chicago, Illinois, in May, 1965. The SDS headquarters formerly located at 1103 East 63rd Street, Chicago, sub-let some of its office space to the Chicago Committee to End the War in Viet Nam (CCEWVN), which is now defunct.

911 In July, 1966, SDS moved its headquarters to Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, which building is owned by JOHN ROSEN, who has long been active in subversive circles in Chicago. The SDS also maintained its Chicago regional headquarters at 2059 North Larrabee, Chicago. However, the regional headquarters were recently discontinued. Since coming to Chicago, the SDS has worked with other left groups on the issue of protesting the war in Viet Nam. These groups are the W.E.B.

DuBois Clubs of Chicago, the Young Socialist Alliance, the Progressive Labor Party, and the May '2 Movement. In general, SDS has indicated that it will work with any organization including Communists, which protests the United States intervention in Viet Nam and the Selective Service System's methods for drafting youth to fight in Viet Nam, etc.

The SDS has a current program of protesting the draft and actively promotes a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status. The basis of the SDS program is that the United States intervention in Viet Nam is an "unjust war" and they assert this conclusion on moral, political and religious grounds. Recently SDS has picketed the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago for making loans to the racially segregated Union of South Africa. SDS has also picketed the University of Chicago for banking with Continental. The purpose of promoting intelligent interest college men and women, graduates and under-

In connection with the Draft, some of the radical elements within the SDS have been involved in draft card burning, however, the National Office claims to object to such tactics, but at the same time leaves such actions up to the individual SDS members.

The SDS in the Chicago area has chapters located at the University of Chicago (approximately 50 members); Roosevelt University (approximately 35 members); University of Illinois, Chicago Campus (approximately 17 members); Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois (approximately 11 members); Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois (approximately 40-50 members); Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois (approximately 10-15 members); and Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois (approximately 10 members).

Nationally the SDS claims a membership of varying amounts, none of which appear to be very accurate. This membership, at various times has been given as from 3,500 to 12,000 members in over 200 chapters. An accurate national membership is believed to be in the neighborhood of about 5,000 members.

of course, elected at the ultra-left to attempt to bring it under

The SDS also has an Economic Research and Action Project (ERAP), a Radical Educational Project (REP), and its ~~JOHN~~ Program, previously mentioned, which is the SDS' ~~Community~~ Action Program among the poor, deprived, and unemployed people in the Chicago area.

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The League for Industrial Democracy (LID)

Volume 1, Report of the House Committee of Representatives, Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, Washington, D.C., dated August 12, 1938, pages 683-690, notes that in 1905 American revolutionists organized the "Inter-Collegiate Society" which organization was renamed in 1921 as the "League for Industrial Democracy". The movement was organized for the purpose of promoting intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women, graduates and undergraduates.

PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE, self-admitted national leader of the "new left" until his split with it in 1965, in his book "The New Left," copyright 1966, published by David McKay Company, Incorporated, New York, New York, comments about the SDS as follows:

LUCE describes SDS as the student arm of the League for Industrial Democracy, formed in 1960, and says it was originally opposed to the totalitarianism of Communism and the programs of the CP, USA. LUCE said that the "old left newspaper," the "National Guardian," in its issue of January 9, 1965, described the SDS as "the largest student organization on the left." LUCE adds: "SDS has become more and more radical and has espoused the United-front policy of joining with the myriad of young Communist groups in demonstrations...SDS has carried its program of the United-front to such an extent that it now feels it must involve itself directly with the young Communists in a variety of activities to oppose the war in Vietnam...SDS shelved its Communist exclusion clause in its constitution and threw open its membership to young Communists." He concludes: "The Young Communists are, of course, elated at the ultra-left swing of the SDS and are vying to attempt to bring it under their individual control."

1. 1966 National SDS Constitution

The "New Left Notes", weekly SDS publication, Vol. 1, No. 42 (Should have been No. 43), November 11, 1966 issue contains the following article: 49/20

CONSTITUTION

PREFACE TO CONSTITUTION

This is, as far as we know, the one and only authentic version of the SDS national Constitution as amended at the Clear Lake Convention. There has been some question as to the accuracy of minutes, so people who have additions or corrections which they remember as having been passed by the Convention should write into NLN, & we can get into a long involved hassle.

There is one constitutional amendment pending in a national membership referendum. This would change Article V, Section 3 (Convention representation) to provide for chapter delegates having five votes each rather than two. The rest of the section would stand. This must be voted on by membership referendum since it would affect the composition of the next Convention. Arguments are elsewhere.

— Tom Condit

National Constitution, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

(as amended at the 1966 National Convention, Clear Lake, Iowa)

PREAMBLE

Students for a Democratic Society is an association of young people on the left; it seeks to create a sustained community of educational and political concern; one bringing together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty.

It maintains a vision of a democratic society, where at all levels the people have control of the decisions which affect them and the resources on which they are dependent. It seeks a relevance through the continual focus on realities and on the programs necessary to effect change at the most basic levels of economic, political and social organization. It feels the urgency to put forth a radical, democratic program whose methods embody the democratic vision.

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of the organization shall be Students for a Democratic Society.

ARTICLE II: MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership is open to all who share the commitment of the organization to democracy as a means and as a social goal.

Section 2. S.D.S. is an organization of and for democrats. It is civil libertarian in its treatment of those with whom it disagrees, but clear in its opposition to any anti-democratic principle as a basis for governmental, social, or political organization.

Section 3. Dues. The amount and period of national dues shall be determined by the National Council.

Section 4. Associates. Individuals who do not wish to join the S.D.S., but who share the major concerns of the organization, may become associates, with rights and responsibilities as defined by the national council.

ARTICLE III. CHAPTERS AND AFFILIATES

Section 1. Any group of five or more members may apply to the National Office for charter as a chapter.

Section 2. A chapter may be chartered by the regional council of the area in which it is organized, or by the national council. The chapter shall submit a membership list, a constitution or statement of principles, and notification of officers or regional representatives. Chapters may be provisionally recognized by the president or appropriate regional officer pending the meeting of the N. C. or regional council respectively.

Section 3. Chapters are expected to operate within the broad terms of policy set by the national convention and the national council. Points of conflict should be referred to the national council and a procedure established to make the issue public to the organization. In matters judged to be detrimental to the interests of the organization, the national council shall have the power to cease whatever activity has been brought into question. The matter shall be finally resolved by the National Council in meeting or referendum.

Section 4. Associated Groups. Independent groups can affiliate as associates of S.D.S. by vote of their membership and designation of a liaison representative to sit on the national council with consultative vote. The representative shall be a member of S.D.S. Such association is provisional until the approval of the national council. The form of the relationship shall be worked out in each case between the group and the national council.

Section 5. Fraternal Organizations. National or regional organizations whose programs and purposes are consistent with the broad aims and principles of S.D.S. can be invited by the national council to be fraternal with the S.D.S. and have a fraternal vote on the national council. Such organizations shall appoint a liaison representative who shall be a member of S.D.S.

Section 6. S.D.S. welcomes the opportunity to co-operate with other individuals and organizations in jointly sponsoring specific action programs and joint stands on specific issues. The National Council shall be empowered to determine specific co-operative activity. (Co-operation does not imply endorsement.)

ARTICLE IV: REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

Section 1. All or some of the chapters and/or members in a given geographical area may constitute themselves a region of S.D.S. New regions shall submit their constitutions and be recognized provisionally by the President pending the next regular NC meeting. All disputes over regional boundaries shall be resolved by the NC.

Section 2. Regions of S.D.S. shall hold at least one membership Convention each year, and may establish regional officers as deemed necessary. Regional programs, staff, and offices shall be responsible to decisions arrived at by a democratically elected regional council.

Section 3. While fundamentally responsible to their regional constituency, regions are expected to operate within the broad terms of policy set by the national convention and the national council. Any points of conflict shall finally be resolved by the national council.

Section 4. If 1/3 of the duly chartered chapters in the geographic area of a region so petition, the national council shall immediately consider whether to declare the regional organization defunct and to prohibit it from speaking or acting on behalf of S.D.S.

ARTICLE V: CONVENTION

Section 1. S.D.S. shall meet in convention annually, at a time and a place fixed by the National Council, with at least three months prior notice being given to all members. Section 2. The Convention shall serve to debate major issues and orientation of the organization, to set program mandates to the national staff, and to elect national officers. The Convention shall not be the policy-making body on specific resolutions.

Section 3. Representation. Chapters shall elect Convention delegates on the basis of one delegate for every five S.D.S. members in the chapter, each delegate to have two votes at the Convention. Individual S.D.S. members shall have the right to attend the Convention with one vote each. Delegates from associated and fraternal groups shall be elected by a procedure determined by the national council. The national council shall draft Convention rules, accreditation procedures, and other requirements. (amendment pending)

ARTICLE VI: NATIONAL COUNCIL

Section 1. (a) The National Council shall be composed of one (1) representative from each chapter with from five to twenty-five members, and one additional representative for each additional twenty-five members or fraction thereof in that chapter; (2) the seventeen national officers; (3) elected liaison representatives from associated groups (with consultative vote); (4) liaison representatives from fraternal organizations (with fraternal vote); and (5) national staff (without vote). In all cases, NC members and liaison representatives must be members of S.D.S. No more than three members from one chapter or associated group may serve concurrently as National Officers.

(b) Five or more members residing in an area where there is no organized chapter may meet together to elect a delegate to the national or regional council, provided that (1) a certification of the meeting and election, bearing the signatures of at least 5 members, be sent to the national or regional office prior to the NC or RC meeting, and (2) evidence is offered that all S.D.S. members in the area concerned received prior notice of the meeting and election.

Section 2. The national council shall be the major policy-making and program body of the organization. It shall determine policy in the form of resolutions on specific views within the broad orientation of the organization; determine the program priorities and action undertaken by the organization consonant with the orientation and mandates set by the Convention; charter chapters, associated groups and fraternal organizations; and be empowered to suspend chapters, with the right of appeal to the Convention. The NC shall be responsible for the drafting of a budget, administration of the budget, and organization of fund raising; interviewing and appointment of the national secretary and such other staff as budget allows; appointment of committee chairmen and representatives to other organizations; overseeing the functioning of the administrative committee; drafting an annual report and making arrangements for the Convention. Section 3. The national council shall have the power to appoint standing committees to carry on its work between its meetings.

Section 4. The National Council shall meet at least four times a year. A quorum shall be 40% of the voting members of whose election the national council has been notified. National officers may designate specific alternates. Chapter and liaison representatives may be represented by designated alternates from their groups.

ARTICLE VII: NATIONAL INTERIM COMMITTEE

The president shall have the power to call a meeting of a temporary national interim committee, to be composed of the seventeen national officers, for emergencies only. Decisions of this body shall be subject to national council approval.

ARTICLE VIII: NATIONAL OFFICERS AND STAFF

Section 1. The national officers shall be the president, the vice-president, and fifteen other officers, all to be elected at the Convention and to serve as members of the national council. The Convention may on a year-to-year basis create such other officers as seem necessary, and shall designate their voting rights in the various bodies of S.D.S.

Section 2. The national officers must have been members of S.D.S. at least two months prior to election.

Section 3. The national president is the spokesman of S.D.S. He shall be responsible for carrying out organizational policy and shall convene the national council. He shall be assisted by the vice-president, and in case of vacancy, the vice-president shall assume his functions.

Section 4. The national vice-president is responsible for internal education. He is to stimulate and coordinate educational programs within SDS. He shall be responsible to the president and national council.

Section 5. The national secretary shall be the chief administrative official of the organization, responsible to the president and national council. He shall be appointed by the NC for a stated period of time. The national council may also create and fill additional positions of assistant national secretary. Other staff positions shall be created and filled by the national secretary.

ARTICLE IX: PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

In all cases not covered by this Constitution, Robert's Rules of Order, Revised Edition, shall be the authority governing SDS business.

ARTICLE X: POLICY AND DISCIPLINE

Section 1. Any member of the organization, including the officers, may be expelled or relieved of duties by a two-thirds vote of the national council. Due process shall be followed in all cases.

Section 2. Any two chapters, or one-third of the national council, can initiate a national referendum on any question.

Section 3. All statements of organizational policy shall have the approval of the national council.

ARTICLE XI: AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by one of three procedures:

- a. by a two-thirds vote of the Convention in session on amendments introduced at the Convention, in which case the amendment will take effect at the following Convention;
- b. by a two-thirds vote of the Convention in session on amendments introduced by distribution to the membership at least a month before the Convention, in which case the amendment will take effect immediately upon adoption;
- c. by a two-thirds vote of the membership on referendum, in which case the amendment will take effect immediately upon adoption.

Originally adopted in Convention, June 1962; amended in Convention, June 1963, June 1964, June 1965, September 1966.

CG 100-40903

Main Offices of SDS 9/11

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 36, September 23, 1966, states that the Chicago Regional Council and former regional co-ordinator, STEVE BAUM, agreed on August 31, 1966, to disband the regional office previously at 2059 North Larrabee and terminate BAUM's position as regional co-ordinator. All regional mail was to be sent to the National Office, 1606 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, until further notice.

The "New Left Notes", Volume 2, No. 4, January 27, 1967, issue, lists the following main offices of the SDS:

National Office
1608 West Madison, Room 206
Chicago, Illinois 60612
Telephone (312) 666-3874

New York City
49 West 27th Street
New York City, New York 1001
Telephone (212) 889-5793

Niagra Region
107 Dryden Road
Ithaca, New York

Northern California
924 Howard Street
San Francisco, California
Telephone (415) 362-7922

New England
138 River Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Radical Education Project
510 East William
Ann Arbor, Michigan

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JEH:neb

Radical Educational Project (REP)

An article appeared in the Michigan Daily, University of Michigan student publication dated July 6, 1966, captioned "Radical Education Project: Giving Depth to Dissent." This article concerns the organization of a national office in Ann Arbor for this new project of SDS and states in part:

"Students for a Democratic Society, a liberal student organization, is in the process of both internal and external education through the Radical Education Project. The project is being organized at the national office in Ann Arbor and should begin operation in the fall.

"REP, as the project is known, is a return to the type of program envisioned when SDS first became organized. Then, as now, the idea was one of radical education, 'dedicating itself to the cause of democratic radicalism, and aspiring to the creation of a new left in America' as stated in the REP prospectus.

"The theme is not new, it has merely been interrupted. In 1963, action took precedence over analysis; marches, pickets and sit-ins were the operational base of the new left. The demonstrations served in a publicity capacity, though they drew public attention without changing the minds of the public....

"In December, 1965, REP was proposed at the SDS national meeting in New York. The proposal recognized that any movement requires more than idealism. The proposal stated that 'the left must have roots and relevance to every major section of the American community; and it must catalyze and encompass insurgency in every institution or sphere of life that it would seek to transform.'

"SDS thus seeks to expand its appeal beyond a militant base comprised of students, minority groups and the economically exploited....

"REP's task, as outlined in its prospectus, is to focus on long-range rather than exclusively short-term goals. It must 'create or coalesce anew, a generation of democrats - people, not only youth, who will maintain a radical value commitment and identity and who will extend the movement into

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new areas. It must bring about opportunities for communication which allow us to build on one another's thought, to learn from one another's experience, and to reinforce one another in action.'

"The project obtained formal approval at the April SDS National Council meeting.

"The project's actual operation will begin in the fall (1966). It will include lectures, research, and study groups. Through these student groups a communications network will be established whereby those researching the same areas will exchange ideas..."

3. SDS Chapters

The "New Left Notes" Vol. 1, No. 40, 41, October 28, 1968 issue contains the following article:

CHAPTER CONTACT MAILING LIST

ALABAMA

Birmingham-Helena Chapter
Bill Edmundson
Rt. 1, Box 185
Helena, Alabama 35080

CALIFORNIA

Citizens for a Democratic Society
924 Howard St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94103

UCLA Chapter SDS
303 Westwood Plaza, Box 412
Los Angeles, Calif. 90024

Berkeley SDS
Kris Dymond
1912 Henry St.
Berkeley, Calif. 94709

U.C. San Diego SDS
J. M. Wagner
3044 Broadway
San Diego, California

Sacramento State SDS
Ken Duvse/Jon Jenkins
2526 'O' St.
Sacramento, Calif. 95816

U. C. at Davis
Steve Tochetti
Davis, Calif. 95616

Stanford SDS
Barry Bunquist
415 Fernanda Ave.
Palo Alto, Calif. 94306

Stanford SDS
Dennis Sweeney
656 Channing Ave.
Palo Alto, Calif. 94306

COLORADO

U. of C. at Denver SDS
Dark Noble
115 Dudley
Denver, Colorado

CONNECTICUT

U. of Hartford SDS
Steven Fuhr
20 Nursery Dr.
West Hartford, Conn.

U. of Hartford SDS
Peter Thomson
115 E. Pershing St.
Bloomfield, Conn. 06112

Yale SDS
John Wilhelm
1204 Yale St.
New Haven, Conn.

Trinity College SDS
Jim Kaplan
Box 132
Hartford, Conn. 06106

DELAWARE

U. of Delaware SDS
Robb Bressler
Department of Political Science
U. of Delaware
Newark, Delaware

Washington Community at Large SDS
Mary Matteson
1736 18th St. NW, apt. 305
Washington D. C. 20009

FLORIDA

U. of Florida SDS
Bonnie Greenspan/Al Levin
Freedom Forum
Box 13636 Univ. Stn.
Gainesville, Florida

ILLINOIS

IT SDS
Dave Zuehsow
3901 West 31st St.
Chicago, Ill. 60622

Northwestern SDS
Dave Evans 1827 Wesley
Evanston, Ill.

Lake Forest College SDS
Carol Bergmann
Roberts Hall
Lake Forest College
Lake Forest, Illinois

McMurray College SDS
Don Millstone
McMurray College
Jacksonville, Ill.

Northern Illinois U. SDS
Dick Glidwell
113 E. Roosevelt
De Kalb, Ill.

UIC SDS
Jim Himelblau
1321 W. Taylor
Chicago, Illinois

Ill. State Univ. SDS
Lesley Ward
610 Williams Hall
Normal, Ill. 61761

U. of Ill. SDS
Tom Kettler
523 E. Green
Champaign, Ill.

Southern Ill. U. SDS
Mike Harty
311 W. Walnut #7
Carbondale, Ill. 62901

Roosevelt U. SDS
Bernard Farber
8321 N. Christian
Skokie, Ill. 60077

IOWA

Iowa State U. SDS
Don Siano
c/o Physics Dept.
Iowa State U.
Ames, Iowa 50010

State College of Iowa SDS
Chuck Ingensen
401 Hullin
Charles City, Iowa

Drake U. SDS
Jim Smith
416 S.E. 3rd St.
Des Moines, Iowa

U. of Iowa SDS
Harry and Linda McCormick
1217 Pickard St.
Iowa City, Iowa

KANSAS

Kansas U. SDS
Don O'Brien
641 Maine
Lawrence, Kansas

KENTUCKY

U. of Louisville SDS
Bob Donk
334 E. Jefferson St.
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

U. of Kentucky SDS
Box 5026, University STN.
Lexington, Ky.

MARYLAND

U. of Maryland SDS
Michael Neichbrod
8321 Talons Drive
Silver Springs, Md.

John's Hopkins SDS
Charles Wermant
John's Hopkins U.
Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore at Large SDS
Dick Bacheller
216 E. 22nd St.
Baltimore, Md.

MASS.

Smith College SDS
Cathy Crowe
95 Round Hill Road
Northampton, Mass. 01060

Northeastern U. SDS
Activities Office
Northeastern U. 360 Huntington
Boston, Mass. 02115

Harvard Radcliffe SDS
Eric Messinger
48 Dana St.
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Mt. Holyoke College SDS
Beth Mandelbaum
Mt. Holyoke College
South Hadley, Mass. 01075

MICHIGAN

Oakland U. at Rochester SDS
Mike Villa
Rt. 614, Van Wagoner House
Oakland University
Rochester, Mich. 48063

VOICE

Student Activities Building
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Mich. State U. SDS
Kevin Bradley
614 Charles
East Lansing, Mich.

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DIANA

U. of Indiana SDS
c/o Student Activities
Indiana Memorial Union
Indiana Univ.
Bloomington, Ind. 47401

De Pauw U. SDS
Gregory D. Rodd
401 E. Hanna
Greencastle, Ind. 46135

Notre Dame SDS
Phil O'Mara
612 E. Washington
Notre Dame, Indiana

MINNESOTA

McCalister College SDS
J. D. Kendall
1532 Grand
St. Paul, Minnesota 55105

Carleton College SDS
John Newman
Carleton College
Northfield, Minn.

Moorehead State College SDS
Bryan Coyte
503 9th South
Moorehead, Minn. 56560

Minneapolis Community Union Project
1119 E. Franklin
Minneapolis, Minn.
(Doug Elliott)

Kansas City-at-large SDS
Epstein
1119 E. 11th St.
Kansas City, Mo. 64101

U. of Missouri SDS
Adrian
704 Maryland St.
Columbia, Mo. 65201

Washington U. SDS
Terry Koch
6275 Emwright
University City, Mo. 63130

Washington U. SDS
Jonathan Cohen
5915 McPherson
St. Louis, Missouri 63112

NEBRASKA

U. of Nebraska SDS
Al Spangler
3270 Starr
Lincoln, Nebraska 68503

NEW JERSEY

Princeton SDS
Diedrich
511 Cuyler Hall
Princeton, U.
Princeton, N.J. 08540

Rutgers SDS
c/o Ed Goff
Bc-2486
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, NJ

Saton Hall SDS
c/o Michael Egan
123 Prospect Pl.
Rutherford, NJ

Drew SDS
c/o Peter Morrill
c/o Jim Sessions
Drew University
Madison, NJ

Hawthorne SDS
c/o John Costello
169 Beverly Road
Hawthorne, NJ

Weequahic SDS
c/o Marshall Peterson
332 Wainwright St.
Newark, NJ

Bergen SDS
c/o Betsy Epstein
37 33rd Street
Union City, NJ

NEW MEXICO

U. of New Mexico SDS
Tony and Marla Mares
303 Harvard SE
Albuquerque, N.M. 87106

NEW YORK

St. U. College at Buffalo SDS
George Semeray
1721 Ashland Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Vassar SDS
Kathleen McAfee
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

SUNYAB SDS
Mike Sawnee
290 Minnesota Ave.
Buffalo, N.Y. 42125

Brooklyn College SDS
Susan Simensky
359 Wortman Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11207

NYU Downtown SDS
John Mason
511 University Place
NYC 10014

Hunter College SDS
Larry Levine
3023 Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

Columbia SDS
John Fuerst
Apt. 4a
255 W. 108th Street
New York City, N.Y. 10027

Brooklyn College SDS
M. Peterson
217 88th St. #9
NYC, N.Y.

Cortland State SDS
Anita Koppelson
Cheney Hall, Box 17
Cortland, N.Y.

Harper College SDS
Judith Bernstein
Harper College, Box 328
Binghamton, N.Y.

Syracuse U. SDS
Bud Kennedy
8-11 University Building
Syracuse, New York

~~SDS~~
Bernard
Cornell U. Undergrad.
Ithaca, N.Y.

City College Center SDS
c/o Mike Rosenbaum
95 Christopher St.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

✓ Adelphi University SDS
c/o NY Regional SDS
49 W. 27th St.
New York, NY

✓ Bard College - SDS
c/o Bruce Lieberman
Bard College
Annandale-on-Hudson
New York

College of New Rochelle - SDS
c/o Sue Daly
College of New Rochelle
New Rochelle, NY

Manhattanville College SDS
c/o Mary Beth Corbett
Manhattanville College
Purchase, NY

SUNY at Stony Brook SDS
c/o Lenny Shames

CCNY Uptown SDS
c/o Larry Rothfeder
213 Nagle Ave.
New York, NY 10034

New School SDS
c/o Gary Tenney
312 East 2nd St.
New York NY 10009

Sarah Lawrence SDS
c/o Ruth Lazar
Sarah Lawrence College
Bronxville, NY

Queens College SDS
c/o Mark Feinstein
170 - 16 84th Ave.
Jamaica, Queens NY

Long Island U (Bklyn campus) SDS
c/o Mike Hirsch

NYU Uptown SDS
c/o Don Warner
513 Silver Hall
Bronx, NY

C. W. Post College SDS
c/o James Everett
Queens Hall
C/W Post College
Greenwall, U NY

Finch SDS
c/o Laurie Stark
60 E. 78th St.
NY NY 10021

Fashion Inst. of Tech. SDS
c/o Stephanie Ruff
35-07 147th St.
Flushing, NY 11354

Free University of NY SDS
c/o Tuli Kupferberger
20 E. 14th St.
New York NY 10003

Hofstra SDS
c/o Steve Suffer
3434 77th St.
Jackson Hts., NY

Hunter Uptown SDS
c/o Greg Shifrin
875 Morrison
Bronx, NY 10472

Manhattan Community College SDS
c/o Terry Davis
c/o NY Regional SDS
49 W. 27th St.
New York, N. Y.

New York at Large SDS
c/o Steve Marx
420 Riverside Drive
NY NY

CCNY Downtown
Ben Fernandez
2531 Steinig St.
Long Island City, N.Y.

Robert L. Stevenson SDS
c/o David Kaplan
250 Riverside Drive
NY NY

Yonkers at Large SDS
c/o Laura Smith
79 Elton Rd.
Yonkers, NY

Dalton SDS
c/o Luana Gonzalez
20 East End Ave.
NY NY 10028

Darrow SDS
c/o Basil Tompkins
Darrow School
New Lebanon, NY

Music and Art SDS
c/o Bob Tenney
2776 Jerome Ave.
Bronx, NY

DeWitt SDS
c/o Larry Granick
1705 Townsend Ave.
Bronx, NY

Midwood SDS
c/o E. Weverman
1080 E. 8th
Brooklyn, NY 11230

NORTH CAROLINA

University
Duke U. SDS
Box 4561, Duke St.
Durham, N. Carolina 27706

U. of N. Carolina SDS
J. Kahan
206 Carthage
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

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NORTH DAKOTA

U. of N. Dakota SDS
Tiny Bralslein
Dept. of Art, U. of N. Dak.
Grand Forks, N.D. 58202

OHIO

Antioch College SDS
Paul Whilman
Antioch College Union
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Oberlin SDS
Bibi Barker/Siege Ericson
318 Wilder Hall, Oberlin College
Oberlin, Ohio 44074

Toledo SDS
1013 Adams St.
Toledo, Ohio 43624

Dennison SDS
David Spritzer
302 Stone Hall
Greenville, Ohio

Cincinnati SDS
Bill Burge
2317 Wheeler
Cincinnati, Ohio

Cleveland Project-West
2070 W. 26th
Cleveland, Ohio

Ohio Wesleyan SDS
Ray Braverman
39 N. Washington St.
Delaware, Ohio

U. of Ohio
E. S. Rabinstein
216 1/2 W. Washington St.
Athens, Ohio 45701

OKLAHOMA

Okla. State SDS
Mac McKee
503 1/2 S. Washington
Stillwater, Okla. 74074

Central State SDS
Bill Perry
721 S.E. 60 Terrace
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73149

U. of Okla. SDS
Rick
100 1/2 S. Pickard
Norman, Okla. 73019

OREGON

U. of Oregon SDS
Terry Simpson
PO Box 5009
Eugene, Ore. 97403

Reed College SDS
Bill Vandercook
Reed College
Portland, Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA

U. of Penn SDS
Jon Goldstein
447 Lippincott Men's Dorm
Phila., Penn.

Haverford Social Action Comm.
Haverford College Box 209
Haverford, PA. 19041

Bryn Mawr College SDS
Margaret Low
Erdman Hall
Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010

Bucknell U.
Jay Pogano
Box B 561
Bucknell U.
Lewisburg, Penn.

Temple SDS
Karl Bloomfield
2034 Wanamaker St.
Phila. Pa. 19131

Lebanon College SDS
Neil Sheneberger
130 College Ave.
Lancaster, Pa. 17603

Penn. State SDS
Jim Grant
110 C College
State 11, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND

U. of RI SDS
John Patten
PO Box 327
Kingston, RI

SOUTH CAROLINA

Clemson U. SDS
Jill Warren
Box 5704
Clemson U.
Clemson, S.C. 29634

SOUTH DAKOTA

Yankton College SDS
Lynn Henry Schumaker
428 Deral St.
Yankton, S.D.

TEXAS

Austin SDS
Box 7098
University Station
Austin, Texas 78712

VERMONT

Bennington College SDS
Nancy Galdin
Bennington College
Bennington, Vt.

Goddard College SDS
Daniel Tilsen
Northwood Campus
Goddard College
Plainfield, Vt. 05667

Lexington SDS
Robert John Scheelen
315 Jackson Ave.
Lexington, Va. 24450

U. of Virginia SDS
Steven Wise
211 15th St., S.W.
Charlottesville, Va. 22903

WASHINGTON

Wash. State SDS
Russ Hansen
604 High St.
Fullman, Washington

U. of Wash. SDS
Gary Craig
5503 30th N.E. #A
Seattle, Wash. 98105

WISCONSIN

Lawrence U. SDS
Bud Walsh
Trover Hall, Lawrence U.
Appleton, Wis.

U. of Wisconsin SDS
Robert M. Stanton
214 N. Broom Street
Madison, Wis. 53703

U. of Wis. SDS
Ferry W. Haslach, Jr.
8 Francis Court
Madison, Wisc. 53703

U. of Wisc. at Milwaukee
Cornelius Kane
1311 W. Kilbourne, #1
Milwaukee, Wisc.

TENNESSEE

SSOC
Ed Hamlet
Box 6403
Nashville, Tenn.

RIIP
510 E. William
Ann Arbor, Mich.

The "New Left Notes", Volume 2, No. 4, January 27, 1967, issue lists the following as new SDS Chapters:

Lewis and Clark College
Humbolt State College
Birmingham, at large (Alabama)
San Francisco State College
Bolling Green University (Ohio)
Cincinnati, at large (Ohio)
University of Miami (Florida)
Pacific University (Oregon)
State University College (Buffalo, N.Y.)
Northeastern University (Boston, Mass.)
Boston College (Chestnut Hill, Mass.)
Oakland University (Rochester, Mich.)
Albion College (Michigan)
St. Auclair (St. Auclair, Wisconsin)
Lacrosse (Lacrosse, Wisconsin)
Lacrosse (Lacrosse, Wisconsin)
St. Olaf's College (Northfield, Minn.)
Lawrence University (Appleton, Wisconsin)
St. Cloud State (St. Cloud, Minn.)
Morrhead State (Morrhead, Minn.)

All the above chapters submitted credentials to the National Office prior to the NC (National Conference and Council meeting, August 27 - September 3, 1966). No chapter recognition requests were considered.

4. SDS Publications

a. SDS Literature List

The "New Left Notes" Vol. 2, No. 3, January 20, 1967
issue contains the following article:

LITERATURE LIST

General SDS Items

- () SDS Constitution (free)
- () Basic Brochure (free)
- () Chapter Organizer's Handbook/ Jack Kitteredge (15¢)
- () Trapped in a System/ Carl Oglesby (10¢)
- () Port Huron Statement (50¢)
- () SDS Bulletin-May '65 (10¢)
- () SDS SNCC Resolution (free)
- () Democracy is Nothing if Not Dangerous/ Carl Oglesby (free)

Domestic Issues

- () High School Reform: Towards a Student Movement/ Michael Freeman (10¢)
- () What is JOIN? (free)
- () The Bronx Strike - A Case of Student Participation in Labor/ Clark Kissenger (10¢)
- () Eastern Kentucky in Perspective/ Mike Weig (10¢)
- () Of, By, and For the Poor: The New Generation of Student Organizers/ Andrew Kopkind (10¢)
- () Notes on the Welfare State/ Bob Ross (10¢)
- () Prospectus for Organizing Project in Boston Suburbs (free)
- () Boston PREP - A Summer Report (10¢)
- () America and the New Era/ (25¢)
- () The Cure and Funding of Power Structures/ Jack Minnis (10¢)
- () Huelga - The Story of the Delano Grape Strike (10¢)
- () Huelga Information Pub. (free)
- () Eastern Kentucky - A Draft Program/ Bob Teplitz (10¢)

The Draft

- () Guide to Conscientious Objection/ Paul Taylor (10¢)
- () Information Kit on Conscientious Objection (free)
- () Freedom Draft Cards (free)
- () SDS Draft Resolution (free)

- () Vietnam and the Unions/ Lee Webb (10¢)
- () Counter-Insurgency and the New Foreign Relations/ Roger Mason (10¢)
- () Working Papers-Summer '65/ Paul Booth (10¢)
- () American Atrocities in Vietnam/ Eric Norden (25¢)
- () South African Crisis and United States Policy/ Gonze, Houser, Sturges (\$1.00)
- () Africa Today (\$1.00)
- () Nat'l. Vietnam Exam. (5¢)
- () A Green Beret Blasts the War/ Donald Duncan (25¢)

- () REP Study Guide #1: Power in American Society/ Jim Peck (10¢)
- () REP Study Guide #2: The New Left/ H. Benenson (10¢)
- () REP Study Guide #3: Marxism-An Introduction/ Michael Goldfield (10¢)
- () Macbird/ Barbara Garrison (\$1.00) (Pre-paid orders only)

Stickers

- () Uncle Sam Needs Cannon Fodder (25¢)
- () Agitprop Stickers:

THOSE WHO TAKE THE MEAT FROM THE TABLE

Teach contentment.
Those for whom the taxes are destined
Demand sacrifice.
Those who eat their fill
hungry
Of wonderful times to come.
Those who lead the country into the abyss

Call it lying too still and
Bar and lying too

Barthol Brecht

-sds-

Foreign Policy

(1¢ each, bulk orders only)

- () Roots of the Dominican Crisis/ Theodore Draper (25¢)
- () Information on the involvement of US Corporations in South Africa/ Today's Situation (10¢)
- () USA vs. Henry David Mitchell (10¢)
- () Viet Reports (monthly bulletin) - Vol. 1 #1-4; Vol. 2 #1-4 (10¢ each) (circle issues wanted)

Posters

- () Univ. of Chicago Sit-In (free)
- () End the War in Vietnam (free)
- () Giant JOIN Poster (50¢)
- () This is the Enemy (free)

Note: 50% Discount to Chapter orders;
50% Discount on bulk orders.

The above literature can be obtained through the SDS, Literature Department, 1608 W. Madison, rm. 206, Chicago, Illinois 60612.

b. "New Left Notes"

The "New Left Notes" Vol. 1, No. 39, October 14, 1966 issue contains the following article:

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION (Act of October 23, 1932; Section 4359, Title 39, United States Code)

1. Date of Filing: October 13, 1966.
2. Title of Publication: New Left Notes.
3. Frequency of Issue: Weekly.
4. Location of Known Office of Publication: 1608 W. Madison St., Rm. 206, Chicago, Ill. 60612.
5. Location of the Headquarters or General Business Offices of the Publishers: 1608 W. Madison St., Rm. 206, Chicago, Ill. 60612.
6. Names and Addresses of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor: Publisher, Students for a Democratic Society, 1608 W. Madison, Chicago, Ill. 60612. Editor: Thane Croston, 1608 W. Madison, Chicago, Ill. 60612. Managing Editor: None.
7. Owner (if owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual must be given.) Students for a Democratic Society, 1608 W. Madison, Chicago, Ill. 60612.
8. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities (if there are none, so state) None.
9. Paragraphs 7 and 8 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not

appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner. Names and addresses of individuals who are stockholders of a corporation which itself is a stockholder or holder of bonds, mortgages or other securities of the publishing corporation have been included in paragraphs 7 and 8 when the interests of such individuals are equivalent to 1 percent or more of the total amount of the stock or securities of the publishing corporation.

10. This form must be completed for all publications except those which do not carry advertising other than the publisher's own and which are named in sections 132.231, 132.232, and 132.233, postal manual (Sections 4355a, 4355b, and 4356 of Title 39, United States Code). Average No. copies each issue during past 12 months: A. Total No. copies printed (Net press run), 6,000. B. Paid Circulation: 1. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales; None. 2. Mail subscriptions, 4,404. C. Total paid circulation; 4,404. D. Free distribution (including samples) by mail, carrier or other means; 450. E. Total distribution (Sum of C and D), 4,854. F. Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing; 1,146. G. Total (Sum of E & F - should equal net press run shown in A), 6,000.

Single issue nearest to filing date: A. Total No. copies printed (net press run); 6,000. B. Paid circulation: 1. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales; None. 2. Mail subscriptions, 5,096. C. Total paid circulation; 5,096. D. Free distribution (including samples) by mail, carrier or other means; 500. E. Total distribution (Sum of C and D); 5,596. F. Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing; 404. G. Total (Sum of E & F - should equal net press run shown in A); 6,000.

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. (Signed) Gregory Colvert, National Secretary, SDS.

III. SDS OFFICERS

A. National Officers of SDS

1. Main Officers and National Staff Members

The "Chicago Daily News" of September 3, 1966, in an article entitled "Subdued Windup - 'New Left' Students End Parley - Iowa" written at Clear Lake, Iowa, stated that NICK EGLESON, 22, a recent college graduate was elected SDS president, replacing CARL OGLESBY of Chicago and Ann Arbor, Michigan.

CARL DAVIDSON, 23, a graduate student at the University of Nebraska, was elected vice president.

The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, No. 35, September 16, 1966, issue, in an article entitled "Convention Report - National Officers Report," states that on the evenings of September 1 and 3, 1966, during the SDS National Convention and Council meeting held at Clear Lake, Iowa, the following national officers were elected:

NICK EGLESON - President
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

CARL DAVIDSON - Vice President
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska

GREGORY CALVERT - National Secretary
Chicago, Illinois

211
NANCY BANCROFT - Assistant National Secretary
Arlington, Virginia

(Until NANCY takes this position over
it will be held by JANE ADAMS) *211 - Iowa*

The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, No. 39, October 14, 1966, issue under the heading "NAC Minutes" states that at the September 28, 1966, National Administrative Committee meeting the SDS staff was discussed.

no loc
The article states that "Mary Buscher is unable to come to take on the job of financial secretary. Nancy Bancroft has altered her plans and cannot now take the job of assistant national secretary. This post is now vacant." gave notice

The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, No. 39, October 14, 1966, issue under the heading "NAC Minutes" states that at the October 4, 1966, NAC meeting "Some staff problems which have by now become meaningless were discussed and Jane Adams's resignation as Assistant National Secretary and the news of Nancy Bancroft's unavailability regrettably received."

911
The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, No. 39, October 14, 1966, issue under the heading "NAC Minutes" states that at the October 14, 1966, NAC meeting, the SDS staff was discussed. The article states "a. Nick Norris has left the staff to work for 49th Ward CIPA (Committee for Independent Political Action) and Jack Bateman will replace him as literature agent. Don Twylke has come to work on a temporary basis as financial secretary. Sasha O'Reilly has joined the staff as jack-of-all-trades and relief man (mailing NLN, coordinating volunteer help, and generally filling in where needed.) We are still short an assistant national secretary. b. Art Rosenblum has left the staff to work as a freelance printer, but will continue to do printing for us on a volunteer basis." *911*

The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, No. 45, November 25, 1966, issue under the heading "NAC Minutes" states that at the November 11, 1966, NAC meeting the SDS staff was discussed. According to the article DEE JACOBSON was hired as national secretary and office manager. *911*

The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, No. 47, December 9, 1966, issue under the heading "NAC Minutes" states that at the December 1, 1966, NAC meeting the staff and printing were discussed. According to the article "There is a possibility that some staff personnel may be leaving shortly. Calvert to contact people who have shown an interest in becoming staff members. The NAC decided that the present arrangement with ART ROSEBLUM should be cancelled immediately and that he should be put back on staff."

On the 24th 24 members were elected:

mark 211 *211*
The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, No. 48, December 13, 1966, issue under the heading "NAC Minutes" states that at the NAC meeting held December 8, 1966, the SDS staff was discussed. According to this article, "Don Tilke gave notice that he will leave as of 12/12 as Financial Sec. Tom Condit (Membership Sec.) and Mark Kleiman (Chapter Correspondant) plan to remain on the Coast after the Conference. Jack Bateman plans to leave the office early in Jan. (Literature Correspondant). Art Rosenblum has been put back on staff as printer (he went off to do private work)."

211
The "New Left Notes," Volume 2, No. 2, January 13, 1967, issue, in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" stated that at the recent NAC meeting the NAC approved the hiring of JOHN VENEZIALE as the new Chapter Correspondent.

The "New Left Notes," Volume 2, No. 3, January 20, 1967, issue lists DEE JACOBSON as SDS Assistant National Secretary.

211
The "New Left Notes," Volume 2, No. 3, January 20, 1967, issue in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" states that at the January 17, 1967, NAC meeting GARY GOFF was hired as membership secretary.

The "New Left Notes," Volume 2, No. 4, January 27, 1967, issue in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" states that at a meeting of the NAC held January 27, 1967, in Chicago, DEE JACOBSON was accepted as Assistant National Secretary of the SDS.

The "New Left Notes" Volume 1, No. 36, September 23, 1966, issue through Volume 2, No. 5, February 3, 1967, issue lists NICK EGLESON as SDS president, CARL DAVIDSON as vice president and GREG CALVERT as SDS National Secretary.

2. National Council (NC) *York, New York*

The "Chicago Daily News" of September 3, 1966, in an article entitled "Subdued Windup - 'New Left' Students End Parley - Iowa" written at Clear Lake, Iowa, stated that during the SDS National Convention and Council meeting held at Clear Lake, Iowa, the following SDS NC members were elected:

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JRH:meb

*all
Iowa*

Mike JANE ADAMS, Chicago
Bill LEE D. WEBB, no home town
Mike CARL GLENN, Chicago
JEFF SHERO, Austin, Texas
ROBERT SPECK, Austin, Texas
NANCY BANCROFT, Arlington, Virginia
TOM CONDIT, no home town
CAROLYN CRAVEN, Berkeley, California
MICHAEL DAVIS, Los Angeles, California
ROY DAHLBERG, Oakland, California
WILLIAM HARTZOG, Topeka, Kansas
MICHAEL JAMES, Chicago *9/16*
MARC KLEIMAN, Evanston, Illinois
TERRY ROBBINS, Cleveland *Ohio*
STEVE KINDRED, Mason City, Iowa

nee + white
Ans ERIC Francis
But Craven

SDS National Council Members At-Large:

JANE ADAMS, Chicago, Illinois
NANCY BANCROFT, Arlington, Virginia
TOM CONDIT, Chicago
CAROLYN CRAVEN, Berkeley, California
MIKE DAVIS, Los Angeles, California
ROY DAHLBERG, San Francisco, California
BILL HARTZOG
MIKE JAMES, Chicago
MARK KLEIMAN, Evanston, Illinois
STEVE KINDRED, Mason City, Iowa
University of Chicago, Chicago
TERRY ROBBINS, Cleveland, Ohio
JEFF SHERO, Austin, Texas
BOB SPECK
LEE WEBB

Alternates:

HAL BENENSON, New York, New York
BOB ROSS, Chicago
TOM/BILL, Ithaca, New York
JOHN MAHER, MIT and Boston University,
Boston, Massachusetts
JOHN FUERST, New York, New York

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JAB:meb

3. National Administrative Committee (NAC)

The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, No. 35, September 16, 1966, issue in an article entitled "Convention Report-National Officers Report," states that on the evenings of September 1 and 3, 1966, during the SDS National Convention and Council meeting held at Clear Lake, Iowa, the following NAC was elected:

TOM CONDIT
STEVE KINDRED
BRENT KRAMER
PAUL LAUTER
EARL SILBAR
JEAN TEPPERMAN

- JOIN - Chicago (probably means a representative of that organization)

Alternates:

Rich
(RICHARD) BERKOWITZ
(STAN) TEPLICK

In addition to the above, the National Secretary GREG CALVERT and Assistant National Secretary NANCY BANCROFT will automatically serve on the NAC; however, NANCY BANCROFT will not be able to take office until later in the fall. Until that time, JANE ADAMS will be the SDS National Secretary.

The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, No. 36, September 23, 1966, issue in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" states that at the NAC meeting held September 19, 1966, at 8:00 PM at the National Office in Chicago, members present were: GREG CALVERT, JANE ADAMS, STEVEN KINDRED and BRENT KRAMER. Alternate present was RICHARD BERKOWITZ. Those members absent were: PAUL LAUTER, EARL SILBAR, JEAN TEPPERMAN, a representative from JOIN (Jobs or Income Now-SDS Community Action Project) and TOM CONDIT.

The above issue of "New Left Notes" in the same article stated that the following attended the NAC meeting held October 4, 1966: GREG CALVERT, TOM CONDIT, STEVE KINDRED, JEAN TEPPERMAN, and DIANE ROGER of JOIN. Alternate present was RICH BERKOWITZ.

The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, No. 45, November 25, 1966, issue contains an article entitled "NAC Minutes" which stated that at the November 11, 1966, NAC meeting the following members were present: STEVE KINDRED, EARL SILBAR, JEAN TEPPERMAN, PAUL LAUTER, GREG CALVERT and RICH BERKOWITZ. Absent were BRENT KRAMER, TOM CONDIT and a representative from JOIN.

The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, No. 47, December 9, 1966, issue contains an article entitled "NAC Minutes" which stated that the following members were present at the December 1, 1966, NAC meeting: JEAN TEPPERMAN, TOM CONDIT, DEE JACOBSON, GREG CALVERT and RICH BERKOWITZ. Absent were: STEVE KINDRED, EARL SILBAR, BRENT KRAMER, PAUL LAUTER and a representative from JOIN.

The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, No. 48, December 16, 1966, issue contains an article entitled "NAC Minutes" which stated the following members were present at the NAC meeting held December 8, 1966: GREG CALVERT, DEE JACOBSON, RICH BERKOWITZ, EARL SILBAR and AZLEY (BECKNER) of JOIN. 9/11

The "New Left Notes," Volume 2, No. 2, January 13, 1967, issue contains an article entitled "NAC Minutes" which states that at a recent NAC meeting, date not stated, members present were: GREG CALVERT, DEE JACOBSON, JANE ADAMS, STEVE *GOLDSMITH, EARL SILBAR and CATHY WILKERSON. Absent were RICH BERKOWITZ and JEAN TEPPERMAN.

The "New Left Notes," Volume 2, No. 3, January 20, 1967, issue in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" states that the following members were present at the January 17, 1967, NAC meeting: DEE JACOBSON, RICH BERKOWITZ, JANE ADAMS, CATHY WILKERSON, JEAN TEPPERMAN and STEVE GOLDSMITH. Absent were EARL SILBAR and GREG CALVERT.

The "New Left Notes," Volume 2, No. 4, January 27, 1967, issue contained an article entitled "NAC Minutes" which stated that at the NAC meeting held January 24, 1967, all members were present. These members were listed as follows: DEE JACOBSON, JEAN TEPPERMAN*, STEVE GOLDSMITH*, CATHY WILKERSON*, EARL SILBAR*, JANE ADAMS*, GREG CALVERT and RICH BERKOWITZ.

*These are new NAC members who were elected.

B. Editor of "New Left Notes"

The editor of "New Left Notes" at various times from September 23, 1966, to February 3, 1967, has been ETHANE CROSTON, GREG CALVERT, MARK KLEIMAN, and CATHY WILKERSON, according to the "New Left Notes,"

C. Local Officers of SDS

1. Chicago Regional Coordinator

The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, No. 36, September 23, 1966, issue states that the Chicago Regional Council and former regional coordinator STEVE BAUM agreed on August 31, 1966, to disband the region office previously at 2059 North Larrabee and terminated BAUM's position as regional coordinator. All regional mail was to be sent to the National Office, 1608 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, until further notice.

**2. Northwestern University Chapter,
Evanston, Illinois**

At a meeting of the Northwestern University Chapter of SDS held October 13, 1966, at the Evanston campus of Northwestern University, it was announced that election of the Northwestern Chapter of SDS would be held in three or four weeks. Both DAVID EVANS, Chairman of the Northwestern SDS Chapter, and LARRY FELT, Treasurer-Secretary of the Northwestern Chapter, had resigned to devote more of their time to study.

The "Daily Northwestern," Northwestern University campus newspaper, in an article entitled "SDS Will Contact NU Official About Negro Housing in City" dated November 4, 1966, identified DAVID EVANS as Northwestern Chapter SDS President and LARRY FELT as Treasurer.

The following officers were recently elected at a meeting of the Northwestern University Chapter of SDS held at Evanston:

STEVEN LUBET, President

University residence: 2305 Sheridan Road, Evanston

Home residence: 128 Chestnut, Park Forest, Illinois

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JEH:web

THOMAS R. HOLMES, Treasurer
University residence: 2137 Sherman, Evanston 9/11.
Home residence: 1448 Central Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin

The faculty advisor is BERNARD BECK, Assistant
Professor of Psychology Department, Kresge Hall, Room 10,
1819 North Lincoln Park West, Chicago, Illinois.

3. University of Chicago Chapter,
Chicago, Illinois

The main leaders of the University of Chicago Chapter of SDS are STEVE KINDRED, his roommate MILES VICTOR MOGULESCO, and DAN FRIEDLANDER. Professor RICHARD FLACKS is the Chapter faculty advisor.

4. University of Illinois, Chicago
Circle Campus Chapter

The following are current officers of the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus Chapter of SDS:

IRVING MAX HIMELBLAU, Chairman
EDWARD SCHUR, Treasurer

In 1965-1966, RICH BERKOWITZ was treasurer of the above chapter.

5. Roosevelt University Chapter,
Chicago, Illinois

The current leaders of the SDS at Roosevelt University are BERNARD FARBER, ANN O'BRIEN and EARL SILBAR. Their exact positions are unknown.

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WEH:meb

6. Illinois Institute of Technology,
Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED] on February 5, 1967, b7E
it was learned that CARL SPIEREN is one of the main officers
of the SDS on the Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago,
campus.

7. Northern Illinois University (NIU)
Chapter, DeKalb, Illinois

STEVE MOORE is one of the guiding forces behind the
SDS at NIU. The NIU SDS apparently has no officers because
they claim to be a pure democratic organization.

Professor CHARLES GEORGE, History Department, is
very instr ~~active in the rooms at the University for~~ I.I.
their group, and in general active in the NIU SDS' behalf.

8. Lake Forest College
Lake Forest, Illinois

[REDACTED] on February 5, 1967, b7E
it was learned that one of the main leaders of SDS on the
Lake Forest College campus has been CAROL SELIGMANN.

IV. FINANCES

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 36, September 23, 1966, issue in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" stated that the SDS financial situation was desperate. Out-going telephone service was disconnected September 16, 1966, and incoming service will be cut off if SDS does not pay \$207 by September 23, 1966. \$665 is due for the Clear Lake, Iowa convention on September 30, 1966. SDS also has to pay The Woodlawn Organization some of its back bill for printing "New Left Notes". SDS will use its bank balance to pay TWO and borrow money for the telephone bill. GREG CALVERT will go to New York over the weekend to contact some major fund raising possibilities. SDS expects to save some money by printing its own membership cards at the National Office and will try to obtain more exchange advertisements.

The "New Left Notes" Vol. 1, No. 36, September 23, 1966
issue contains the following article:

national secretary's report

ON FINANCING

A MOVEMENT

The present financial crisis of the National Office is serious in itself. It is not, however, as serious as the questions which it raises about long-range problems and issues which we have, as yet, failed to confront in an open and adequate fashion.

Since we returned to this office from Clear Lake, at least three-quarters of my time has been occupied with financial questions - juggling and re-juggling debts to keep creditors off our backs; making up reports to the NAC about the overwhelming debts which we face from the last year and from the Convention; trying to find a few dollars so that Art Rosenblum, our full-time printer, can keep the presses operating upstairs with paper and ink which we don't have; deciding whether we can afford salami or will have to buy liverwurst for sandwiches to feed the staff because they have been paid fifteen dollars in two weeks instead of their normal glorious salaries of thirty dollars per week; asking myself whether New Left Notes should ever be published again because our printing and composition bills are soon to be nearly \$2000 unpaid; and so on and so on and so on.

A lot of you folks out there where I used to be until three months ago resent the National Office and think it is irrelevant. A lot of you think that national programs are irrelevant and that maybe the NO ought to be abolished. You may be right. Maybe we ought to refuse to be a national organi-

zation and decide that the only real problems are neighborhood problems and that involvement in anything larger is "unreal" and that if we just hold on to each other hard enough in our little corners of this monster called America everything will be all right and straight and clean and decent until the bomb comes.

Roy Dahlberg out in San Francisco who wants to be part of a struggle larger than the bureaucratic management of unmanageable offices has written me three letters in the last week complaining that the National Office is really becoming isolated from the organization. I'd like to call Roy on the telephone and tell him how much I would like to fly out to the West Coast and just talk to people about the things that really concern them - but our telephone is cut off and I can't call Roy and, in any case, couldn't afford to fly to San Francisco and talk to anyone.

I guess I really resent being asked to spend a year of my life hustling money for SDS and then I'll resent even more being resented for not having done something else with my time. You might ask yourself what makes a National Office of an organization that requires a national budget of \$80,000 per year turn its National Secretaries into hustlers. The answer is simple: there are approximately 6,000 national

(continued on page 3)

National Secretary's Report

members of SDS across the country who pay \$4.00 per year for dues and a subscription to New Left Notes. Some of those people never pay their national dues and even if they all did that would just about pay for the publication and mailing of New Left Notes which is just about a quarter of our national budget.

Where does all the rest of the money which we spend go? First, it does not go very far. It sometimes pays the staff salaries of the National Office. At thirty-dollar-per-week-per-body that's three-hundred dollars-per-week for ten people which is not so bad when you figure that we have a weekly newspaper to put out and membership files to keep in order and literature to print and distribute and all the shit-and-runsense of being a national office of whatever organization you choose to affiliate with.

What are the ways out? First, we could raise national dues and the price of New Left Notes subscriptions. The only reasonable way to run a movement for social change is for it to be self-financing. That is really not as difficult as it sounds. If every national member of SDS sent us twelve dollars in the next week, our budgetary problems would be solved. Will that happen?

If that does not happen, then one thing is very clear. The national office will put out New Left Notes, keep the membership files and addressograph plates in reasonable order, and spend the rest of its time hustling the three-quarters of its national budget which is not subscribed by the membership. And you will all become very alienated from the National Office.

We should, then, be clear about how we stand viz-a-viz each other. If you, the people out there concerned about a human world, don't pay for our part in making that real, then we won't be able to spend much of our time talking to you about the things which we feel to be real - we'll spend our time hustling money in vain effort to hold together a vain illusion of the reality of a movement.

Greg Calvert
National Secretary

The following resume of last year's finances will give you some idea of the situation which faces us:

Total Income \$81,999.59
Total Expenses \$82,697.26

Itemized Income		Itemized Expenses	
Dues	6,687.05	Salaries	311,992.34
Literature	3,691.67	Utilities	15,126.02
Contributions	48,629.20	Office	2,741.01
Pledges	333.64	Postage	5,792.85
Conferences	2,057.44	Printing	12,788.88
Sales	903.46	Publicity	1,260.12
Miscellaneous	1,993.54	Travel	3,041.82
Subscriptions	2,096.00	Conferences	4,434.35
Loans	7,126.07	Petty Cash	507.15
Exchange	4,519.62	Miscellaneous	1,963.34
Intra-SDS	198.00	Legal	705.00
TOTAL		Equipment	7,116.47
		Phone	2,306.18
		Loans	8,122.75
		Exchange	5,213.77
		Intra-SDS	2,576.18
		TOTAL	\$82,697.26

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The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 39, October 14, 1966, issue in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" stated that GREG CALVERT was authorized at the September 28, 1966, NAC meeting to borrow \$500 to reopen the telephone service. According to the article a \$2,000 contribution arrived and the following allocations were made:

\$500 to The Woodlawn Organization,

\$1,000 to the "New Left Notes" debt,

\$665 to clear the SDS debt for the recent national convention,

And to pay some back salaries.

Further on finances, it was decided to insert a reminder on the IOU's collected at the SDS national convention in "New Left Notes" and various other probabilities for fund raising were discussed.

The same article, reporting on the NAC meeting of October 4, 1966, stated that GREG CALVERT made a motion to take out a full-page ad in the magazine "Ramparts" at a cost of \$350. This motion was carried and TOM CONDIT will bring in a draft sketch for the "Ramparts" ad at the next meeting for approval. \$250 worth of paper is needed to complete the "Port Huron Statement," the SDS founding document. It was believed that advance orders for 1,000 copies would cover this.

The same article stated that at the October 11, 1966, NAC meeting, it was mentioned that a membership response to the SDS fund appeal had eased the financial strain somewhat and that if returns continue at the present rate, SDS probably will be in the clear in the not-too-distant future. SDS has paid off the telephone bill and hopes to eliminate a \$500 debt to JOHN ROSSEN during the week. The SDS office is now back to normal and if the response continues, SDS will be able to eliminate some of the major debts facing it. At the NAC meeting, CONDIT presented a draft sketch for the "Ramparts" ad which was approved as sketched. The ad will focus on the problem of building a movement and appeal for adult membership as well as for SDS. RICH BERKOWITZ at this meeting reported on preliminary talks with a broker about insurance for the office.

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 42, November 4, 1966, issue, in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" stated that at the November 3, 1966, NAC meeting, it was mentioned that the SDS has \$2,650 in outstanding debts. Contributions were beginning to slacken off after SDS had had a good period of receiving money at a steady pace enough to keep the office running without major financial difficulties. SDS may have another financial crisis if more money does not start to come in. SDS now has \$195 in the bank. Two cars have been given to SDS for general office purposes. They will be picked up in Connecticut and brought to Chicago. According to the article GREG CALVERT is going to New York over the weekend of November 4-8, 1966, to set up fund raising events and check on the New York region. He is to be used to build a national council.

It was also mentioned at instant meeting that regional offices are sending in memberships, but without the \$4 dues. It will be the policy of the SDS National Office that no new members will be accepted from the regionals unless their cards are accompanied with \$4. All membership cards received will be sent back to the regional office and will be accepted only when the dues is paid. The corrected Illinois

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 45, November 25, 1966, issue contains an article entitled "NAC Minutes" which stated that at the November 11, 1966, NAC meeting it was mentioned that SDS had \$49 in the bank, and that the SDS financial situation is desperate. SDS needs additional funds immediately and a fund raising drive is now being co-ordinated in the New York City area. \$100 will be borrowed from CHRIS HOBSON for printing buttons.

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 47, December 9, 1966, issue in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" stated that at the NAC meeting of December 1, 1966, it was mentioned that the financial situation of SDS is very desperate. After being only desperate last week, \$2,000 is needed by December 5, 1966. The SDS office will not be able to function unless this money begins to come in. GREG CALVERT will send out a December fund raising letter to all members, chapters, and contributors.

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At the above meeting it was stated that invoices on the office cars have been received and SDS will be able to pick up two cars in Massachusetts for the office once they have registered them in Illinois and have insured them. Insurance on the cars is being looked into.

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 48, December 16, 1966, issue in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" stated that at the NAC meeting held December 8, 1966, it was stated that the Free University of Florida is co-sponsoring and has contributed to the SDS educational conference of three days following the national conference in Berkley, California, December 29-31, 1966. The national office has sent \$300 to the planning committee to be used to build a national council and December conference.

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 49, December 23, 1966, issue in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" stated that at the NAC meeting held December 15, 1966, GREGG CALVERT, SDS national secretary, has proclaimed December as SDS national fund raising month. The SDS has acquired the mailing list of used cars in Massachusetts and the corrected Illinois Faculty Committee on Viet Nam. A fund raising mailing will be sent to them.

In addition a fund raising mailing will be sent to the 100 financial supporters of the SANE March on Washington for the express purpose of raising money to conduct the SDS draft program, by EARL SILBAR (SDS draft co-ordinator). In the letter SILBAR will describe the program (as determined by the Clear Lake National Council). Checks should be sent to SDS Draft Program, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago.

The article also stated that SDS will run a one-third page advertisement in the "National Guardian" next week and that JOHN MAHER and MIKE KANSARA will spend sometime raising funds for SDS in the near future. Continuing, the article stated that there is some confusion about what is happening with the New York Parents and Supporters of SDS. CALVERT will try to clarify the situation.

SDS will attempt to recover a fund raising pamphlet that was lost during the summer. \$20 was granted to EARL BIEBAR for expenses in attending the recent Cleveland conference as a SDS representative.

Also, mechanism for an exchange of heads with "Singout" magazine has started. RICH BERKOWITZ will negotiate terms.

The SDS now has about \$2,000 in the bank, but this figure does not merit financial comfort because \$2,000 is just a fraction of the projected 1967 budget.

In regard to the donated office cars, SDS has problems. The cars cannot be registered in Illinois without the Massachusetts titles and the bills of sale. SDS does not have the Massachusetts titles but has received the invoices and they are in GREG CALVERT's name. SDS has received notarized bills of sale which are not enough. CALVERT or a person representing him must get photostats of the Massachusetts titles. SDS' first step will be to have CALVERT assign a power of attorney to a Boston SDS'er to get the photostats. If that does not work, CALVERT will have to go to Massachusetts himself to get copies of the titles. Insurance on the above cars will cost \$520 per year. It turned out that business insurance only cost \$7 more than personal insurance, but only persons over 25 years of age will be covered.

The "New Left Notes," Volume 2, No. 2, January 13, 1967, issue contains an article entitled "NAC Minutes" which states that at a recent NAC meeting, date not stated, a second application from BILL HARTZOG, who has been organizing in Kansas and Missouri, was reviewed. The NAC approved HARTZOG's application for \$100 per month provided HARTZOG meets national office standards for a field secretary (constant travel and report writing).

CG 100-40903

The "New Left Notes" Vol. 2, No. 3, January 20, 1967
issue contains the following article:

NATIONAL OFFICE EXPENSES

July, 1966 thru November, 1966

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	TOTALS
Salary	\$1,265.00	\$1,245.00	\$ 545.00	\$1,740.00	\$ 538.42	\$ 5,333.42
*Utilities	584.89	101.62	407.36	477.68	480.00	2,051.55
Off. Suppl.	30.85	38.85	114.49	47.74	10.00	241.93
Postage	179.66	224.43	312.05	368.37	280.80	1,365.31
Printing	1,088.50	1,572.92	3,024.42	374.21	1,467.81	7,527.85
Publicity	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Travel	_____	500.50	40.00	234.57	127.00	902.07
Confers.	_____	_____	5,865.70	_____	_____	5,865.70
Petty Cash	_____	_____	_____	25.00	10.00	35.00
Miscel.	_____	_____	_____	10.00	218.33	228.33
Legal	_____	15.00	_____	_____	_____	15.00
Equipmt.	28.49	_____	150.98	125.00	_____	304.47
Debts	94.35	49.57	_____	500.00	2.00	645.92
TOTALS	\$3,271.74	\$3,747.89	\$10,460.00	\$3,902.57	\$3,134.36	\$24,516.55

* Utilities: rent, lighting, phone

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NATIONAL OFFICE INCOME: July, 1966 thru November, 1966

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	TOTALS
Dues	\$ 222.00	\$ 215.00	\$ 601.00	\$1,306.55	\$ 696.00	\$ 3,040.00
Literature	263.12	128.15	230.15	266.76	269.68	1,157.86
Contrib.	1,626.60	1,789.48	3,314.50	1,963.10	1,116.65	9,810.33
Pledges	85.10	14.00	233.00	25.00	139.48	496.58
Confer.	—	1,165.00	5,421.89	69.00	53.00	6,708.89
Sales	241.00	272.40	123.00	31.00	—	667.40
Miscel.	625.75	—	57.00	179.00	171.54	1,033.29
Subscr.	100.00	96.00	278.50	558.00	356.75	1,399.25
NLN ads	100.00	—	10.00	150.00	—	260.00
TOTALS	\$3,263.57	\$3,680.03	\$10,269.04	\$4,548.41	\$2,813.10	\$24,573.60

The above publication of "New Left Notes", Volume 2, No. 3, January 20, 1967, issue also contains an article entitled "NAC Minutes" reporting on a NAC meeting held January 17, 1967. This article states that the San Francisco Regional Office has requested \$275 to cover expenses incurred during November and December, 1966, while they were planning the national council meeting. According to the report, total expenses incurred including staff salaries, transportation, supplies, telephone bills, etc., came to \$575.39. The SDS national office sent the regional office \$300 before the national council meeting for expenses leaving \$275 of uncovered expenses. The NAC decided not to send them the \$275 as in the past regional offices and colleges have sponsored national council meetings expecting the national office to cover only essential expenses. It was felt that salaries, transportation, phone bills, and most office supplies were routine expenses. In line with the concept of regional self-sufficiency, the NAC felt that the national office was not expected to pay these expenses. *Crady*

According to the same article, DOUG NORBERG requested \$100 a month for living and traveling expenses. He is in the process of setting up a regional meeting to plan a series of monthly education conferences and is quite broke. He was mandated that amount. Continuing, the article stated that the SDS has a bank balance of \$812.30. Outstanding bills come to better than \$1,000. \$900 is owed to the Woodlawn Organization for the "New Left Notes", \$200 for phones, etc. Income is currently about \$160 per day, enough to cover "New Left Notes" plus \$300 a month, not considering telephone regional salaries, or literature. In regard to fund raising, it mentioned that GREG CALVERT was currently in New York and Boston for the following purposes:

1. Borrow \$2,950 for option on 5,000 copies of a book by CARL OGLESBY at cost (this book is published by McMillan and Company). It will cost SDS approximately \$.60 and will sell for \$1.45.
2. Contacting people in New York who have given SDS money.
3. Get "Parents and Supporters of SDS" setup in New York City.

CG 100-40903

4. Possibility of obtaining "National Guardian" subscription lists to be used for fund raising.
5. Possibility of obtaining Inter-University's committee list.
6. Have mid-west faculty list.
7. May get Adams campaign list.

The "New Left Notes", Volume 2, No. 4, January 27, 1967, issue in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" stated that at a NAC meeting held January 24, 1967, SDS bank balance was given as \$300 with outstanding bills of approximately \$1,000. The daily income from contributions, membership, etc., fluctuates between \$60 to \$150. The financial situation for the next few weeks will be critical. Staff members may not be paid their substance wages because of lack of funds. Money is expected to come in within three or four weeks from already contacted parties, but the office will not be able to survive the next three weeks unless funds come in fast.

The article stated, in regard to GREG CALVERT's New York trip, that he had made numerous financial contacts and did some fund raising for the national office. He borrowed \$2,950 to pay a pre-publication advance to the McMillan Publishing Company for CARL OGLESBY's forthcoming book "Containment and Faction", so that SDS will receive 5,000 copies of the book once it is published. Copies of the book will be available at the national office for \$1.45 and tentatively there will be no chapter discounts.

V. INTEREST SHOWN BY THE
COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) IN THE
SDS AND AFFILIATION OF THE
SDS WITH THE CP

An article on page 1 of the "National Guardian" Volume 18, No. 50, September 17, 1966, issue contains an article entitled "Stress on Campus Role - SDS Heads Back to the Grass Roots". This article by JACK A. SMITH, summarizing the fifth Illinois SDS convention held August 27 to September 1, 1966, at Clear Lake, Iowa, states as follows:

"The Discussion on 'working with liberals' was significant in that SDS generally works only with students and the poor. One speaker thought that the 'white middle-class is the most potentially radicalizable class in the United States.' Another speaker, Lee Webb maintained that the 'place to work with liberals is at the bottom, not with the top leadership.' The leadership of liberal organizations, he said, tends 'to be frightened enough by the membership that they don't even want to talk to them' -- members of liberal groups usually being less conservative than their leaders.

"In the discussion on 'working with communists', the question was raised whether members of 'internally disciplined' organizations who are also SDS members should be asked to reveal their dual affiliation before running for local or national office in SDS. The discussion degenerated into a form of communist-baiting by a few participants and never got down to specifics. In general, members of the Progressive Labor Party do reveal their affiliation, while Communist Party members do not. The percentage of PLP or CP members in SDS is relatively small. (After the convention ended, the SDS national council defeated 41-3 a resolution that would have asked dual members to disclose their other affiliation)."

(CG 100-40903)

At a meeting of the Students Club, CP of Illinois, held September 21, 1966, in Chicago, TED PEARSON stated that the Party feels in order to achieve the best results a group of Marxist-Leninist must be placed in a position of leadership in both the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs and in the SDS. This would eliminate much of the tension and rivalry by the two organizations

DANNY FRIEDLANDER was designated chairman for the city-wide Student Club and SUE MILLER was designated second in charge. At the University of Chicago the emphasis will be working in SDS, which was a specific assignment to GERALD KIRK and KIRK was directed to introduce FRIEDLANDER to SDS members. At the other campuses namely the University of Illinois, Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois, and Roosevelt University, Chicago, Illinois, the emphasis will be in building the DuBois Clubs.

At a CP Youth Club meeting held September 22, 1966, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, ED BORTZ, a member of the club, said that at the recent national conference of CP youth held in New York, BETTINA APTHEKER reported at the conference about the SDS national conventions she had attended at Clear Lake, Iowa, in late August, 1966. APTHEKER noted in her report that the SDS organization is infested with factions and anarchy within its organization. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the SDS can function or even survive this internal conflict. ED BORTZ said that those attending the New York CP youth conference seemed to be in agreement with APTHEKER's report.

In summarizing his remarks, BORTZ said that about 50 new CP youth have been recruited in the past year, and that with the possible fall of SDS the CP youth stands to be the strongest part of the left movement.

On September 27, 1966, at a meeting of the student club of the Illinois District, CP, USA, held in Chicago, **GERALD KIRK**, during a discussion on security, mentioned that several non-Party people on the University of Chicago campus know he is in the CP. There was general agreement by those present that KIRK and **DANNY FRIEDLANDER**, who was also present at this meeting, would be greatly hampered by the existing state of affairs in establishing a Marxist-Leninist control group in the University of Chicago Chapter of the SDS.

[REDACTED] 870
The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 38, October 7, 1966, issue on page 1, contains an article by **ART ROSENBLUM** of the SDS national office, Chicago.

This article captioned "Communists in SDS?--A Resolution" states that in recent days **J. EDGAR HOOVER** made a speech in which he charged that the civil rights and anti-war movements are actually infiltrated by communists. The article reflects that he specifically mentioned SDS as an organization in which card carrying communists are known to be hiding. The article stated that for once **J. EDGAR HOOVER** is right in that there are some communists in SDS, and that these communists have openly admitted their membership in both organizations. Further, that what **J. EDGAR HOOVER** did not say was that there are also some members of the FBI in SDS. However, no member of the FBI has been open enough to admit his dual membership. Therefore it must be concluded, according to the article, that communists are on the average somewhat more honest than FBI people.

The article reflects that the SDS is an open organization which welcomes all who seek solutions to the problems of today and that SDS welcomes both communist members as well as members of the FBI.

The article concludes with a statement that **ROSENBLUM** would like to propose to all SDS members that by means of a membership referendum it be decided whether or not to act upon the following resolution:

"RESOLVED: That J. Edgar Hoover (of Washington, D.C.) be made an honorary member of SDS and that accordingly, a membership card (duly signed by our president) and also a ~~one~~ (one year) subscription to New Left Notes be sent to ~~him~~ him starting at once. ~~planned for the~~

"Votes on the above resolution shall be counted and acted upon one month from the date of this issue of NLN."

On October 10, 1966, a meeting of the CP Youth Club, City of Chicago, Illinois District, was held in ~~Chicago~~. It was mentioned that the use of "pot", "hash", ~~and~~ and other narcotics by some members of the University of Chicago SDS must be discouraged.

On October 15, 1966, JAMES KENNEDY, member of the CP of Illinois, stated that the DuBois Club would be better to belong to than the SDS since it is "more social in outlook". KENNEDY further stated that in addition to considering membership in the DuBois Clubs or SDS consideration should also be given to joining the CP since many CP members are also members of the DuBois Club and SDS.

On November 10, 1966, at a meeting of the Illinois Student Club of the CP, USA, in Chicago, there was a discussion of the "Students Strike" planned for the Spring of 1967. DANNY FRIEDLANDER announced that the University of Chicago Chapter of SDS, agreed to use its right as a student organization to obtain space for the Chicago Peace Council's Planning Conference on the "Strike" set for the December, 1966 school intermission. It was also agreed at this time that MARJORIE KINSELLA, SUE MILLER, and DANNY FRIEDLANDER, should call BETTINA APTHEKER after the meeting to get details on requirements for food and lodging.

Next on the agenda was a discussion of GERALD KIRK's mass work assignment. KIRK stated that he might run for Chairman of the University of Chicago Chapter of SDS, if the opportunity presented itself. He also said that he possibly would be able to be more active in SDS and in his work for the "Strike" in the future.

direct

B7D

VI. CONNECTIONS OF THE SDS WITH THE SOCIALIST
WORKERS PARTY (SWP) AND/OR THE YOUNG
SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)

On August 13, 1966, at a meeting of the Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP) held in Chicago, it was learned that JOEL BRITTON, who was in attendance at this meeting, would be going to the SDS National Convention, Clear Lake, Iowa, in late August, 1966. 21/

[REDACTED] 670

On August 19, 1966, EARL SILBAR of the SDS, spoke at a Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) held at Chicago. SILBAR stated that the South Vietnamese people should have self-determination and that the United States was committing imperialistic acts there. He further stated that the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) hearings were a direct attack on the civil liberties of every American and that the people who were called to testify were persecuted because of their political beliefs. 15 1966.

[REDACTED] 670

At a meeting of the Chicago YSA held August 21, 1966, it was learned that the SDS, Progressive Labor Party (PLP), W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA), YSA, and other groups were going to assist the SDS in conducting an anti-HUAC demonstration.

[REDACTED] 670

At an Executive Committee meeting of the SWP, held September 22, 1966, at Chicago, it was learned that there would be a meeting by a group close to the SDS at the University of Chicago at which prominent speakers, including a representative of the SDS, would be on the platform.

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EB:djm

211. The YSA Branch Membership held a meeting on October 16, 1966 in Chicago. At this meeting it was learned that about 50 demonstrators, including PLP, SDS, YSA, members of the Hyde Park Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, and Campaign Workers for Maxwell Primack, participated in the October 15, 1966, demonstration against Senator ROBERT J. KENNEDY when he came to Chicago campaigning in behalf of Democratic candidates running for office.

Also at this meeting DAVE WULP mentioned that the YSA should try to develop closer contacts with the rank and file members of SDS through anti-war work and forums.

[REDACTED] b7D
At a Chicago SWP Branch Membership meeting held October 18, 1966, in Chicago, it was again mentioned that 50 to 100 people, mostly from SDS, Chicago Peace Council and YSA took part in the demonstration against Senator ROBERT J. KENNEDY on October 15, 1966.

211. [REDACTED] b7D
The Chicago YSA Branch Membership meeting was held October 23, 1966 in Chicago. During a discussion on campus work at this meeting, DAN STYRON said that VINCE FRIPOLI is attempting to form an anti-war committee on the University of Chicago campus and that the University of Chicago, SDS Chapter, is going to support the December, 1966, Student Strike for Peace Conference.

[REDACTED] b7D
At a Chicago YSA Branch Membership meeting held November 13, 1966, in Chicago, DAN STYRON gave the Executive Council report. In regard to contact work there is a good possibility of recruiting five or ten people in the University of Illinois Circle Campus of Chicago during the coming period.

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JEH:djm

3

On 11 1966, at a regular business meeting, According to STYRON, the DuBois Clubs are very weak and the SDS Chapter is conservative politically and not growing in membersh YSA would use the University of Illinois Circle Campus Committee to End the War in Viet Nam and the Socialist Discussion Club in the coming months for recruitment.

870

At a meeting of the Chicago YSA Executive meeting, held November 14, 1966 in Chicago, DAN STYRON, who was present, in discussing contacts, said that contact work looks better at the University of Illinois Chicago Circle Campus than at Roosevelt University, Chicago. There is a good possibility that the YSA would recruit a large group of students at the University of Illinois Circle Campus which will give the YSA hegemony of radical activity on the campus. SDS is not growing at the University of Illinois Circle Campus and the W.E.B. Du Bois Club has only a few relatively inactive members on the campus.

874

At a Chicago SWP Branch membership meeting, held November 15, 1966, in Chicago, DAN STYRON in discussing youth work revealed that YSA'ers recently participated in a "peace vigil" organized by the SDS on the Northwestern University Campus, Evanston, Illinois.

870

At a Chicago SWP Branch membership meeting held in Chicago November 29, 1966, JOEL BRITTON in discussing anti-war work reported on the November 26, 1966, Cleveland Anti-War Conference. He stated that at this Conference the CP united with the SWP-YSA in support of the contemplated national protest against the war as opposed to the SDS and the W.E.B. DuBois Club which desired that emphasis be placed on community work rather than on national protest.

874

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JEH:djm

4

On December 11, 1966, at a regular business meeting of the YSA, held in Chicago, a vote of sympathy was given for JEFFREY SEGAL of the SDS who is presently being charged with draft evasion. There was a pledge of financial support and moral support.

[REDACTED] b7D

At a Chicago SWP Branch Executive Committee meeting, held December 19, 1966 in Chicago, the December 28-29, 1966 National Students Strike for Peace Conference to take place at the University of Chicago, was discussed.

SWP and YSA will organize on a large scale and hopes to involve over 100 members. The major push of the YSA - SWP will be for support of the April 15, 1967, mobilization with a CP-YSA-SDS united front action involving campuses throughout the United States before the April 15, 1967 date.

[REDACTED] b7D

It was learned that ART ROSENBLUM of the SDS National Office, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, had recently been in contact with a lithograph company on West Harrison Street, Chicago. This company prepared some negatives which were billed to the SDS to be run off on the SDS presses. This literature pertained not only to the SDS but some of it pertained to the Friday Night Socialist Forum, the SWP and the YSA.

One of the items prepared was a flier with no sponsor thereon, entitled "Uncle Sam Wants You - nigger". This flier carried a picture of Uncle Sam pointing his finger in the direction of the reader. The flier also contained the following statements:

- 1) "Become a member of the world's highest paid black mercenary army!"
- 2) "Fight for freedom(in Viet Nam)"

3) "(Die Nigger Die - You can't die fast enough in the ghettos)"

4) "Support white power - travel to Viet Nam, you might get a medal!"

5) "Receive valuable training in the skills of killing off other oppressed people!"

The leaflet concludes by urging the recipient to "run to your nearest recruiting chamber!"

VII. CONNECTIONS OF THE SDS WITH THE PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

On November 20, 1966, four people from SDS and seven from the PLP held a meeting in Chicago. The main speakers were ALICE JEROME of PLP, and a man from the SDS. The topics discussed were relative to the opportunities for Negroes in Chicago, wages, the trade union, such as painters and electricians.

On November 26, 1966, approximately 31 persons attended a PLP gathering in Chicago. This gathering included the members of the SDS and PLP.

The main topics of discussion were the war in Viet Nam and Negroes in the labor movement.

CG 100-40903

JEH:mab

VIII. SDS CONNECTIONS WITH THE
CHICAGO PEACE COUNCIL (CPC)

At a meeting of the CPC held at Roosevelt University, Chicago, Illinois, on September 15, 1966, it was learned that STEVE BAUM of SDS would be a member of the executive board. JACK SPIEGEL said he hoped to have other SDS members as officers.

[REDACTED] b7D

Chicago Peace Council

The CPC is the main peace organization in the Chicago area representing some 20 organizations, such as the SDS, YSA, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, etc., working for peace. They were the host organization at the National Student Strike for Peace (NSSP) Conference held December 28-30, 1966, at the University of Chicago. Before the NSSP Conference and since, the CPC occupied space at Room 201, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, which space is on the same floor and building occupied by the SDS.

[REDACTED] b7D

At a CPC meeting held on September 15, 1966, in Chicago, JACK SPIEGEL presented a slate of officers for the Steering Committee of CPC which included representatives from several organizations, including SDS.

[REDACTED] b7D

IX. SDS ACTIVITIES - NATIONALLY

A. Identity of Delegates and Minutes
of the National SDS Council Meet-
ing, San Francisco, California, *rel*
December 27-31, 1966

The "New Left Notes" Vol. 2, No. 2, January 13,
1967 issue lists the following persons authorized as
delegates to the above NC:

Chapter	Delegates
Amherst-Smith	Dave Evans Tom Grilt*
Barcelona Rifle & Drinking Club	Clyde Grubbs*
Berkeley	Buddy Stein* Mike Smith* Kris Dymond* Reese Erlich*
Boston U.	Connie Silver* <i>11/25/5</i> Mike Schriber
Brandeis	John Seeley Ron Shufiler Susan Gelfer <i>11/25/5</i>
Brooklyn College	Jeff Gordon* <i>11/25/5</i>
U. of Cal., Irvine	Peter Stone*
UCLA	Nancy Rynerson*
U. of Chicago	Steve Goldsmith* Ken Krich* Howard Strange* Stephen Giesel*
Cloremont	Martin Rivlin (alt)* <i>0-11</i>
U. of Colorado	Mark Bonnell*

U. of Nevada	Bob Ryrick*
U. of New Mexico	Lilli Sommer (alt)*
New York at-large	Sarah Murphy*
Oberlin	Bob Parker* <i>11/25</i>
U. of Ohio - Athens	Ed Rothstein*
U. of Oklahoma	John Rattliff*
Roosevelt University	Earl Silbar*
San Diego State	Shari Whitehead* Rexneri*
San Fernando Valley State	Tina Brouwer*
San Francisco State	Richard Tewes* Jon McKenney (alt)*
Santa Cruz	Allen Hunter*
U. of Southern Cal.	David Lang*
Stanford	Richard Bogart* Rock Nigh (alt)*
St. Olaf	Jim Fife <i>11/25</i>
SUNY - Stony Brook	Gene Freett* <i>11/25</i>

see Cab's

Columbia	Nick Gruenberg*	NY
Cornell	Scott Robinson*	NY
Denver	Paul Gaggini*	Colorado
Foothill College	Grady Rouerison*	
Goddard	Nathan (D.S.)*	VT
Harvard-Radcliff	Mike Spiegel*	
	Ron Frank	
	Dana Walsy*	
	Alan Monves*	
	John Spitzer	
Humboldt State	Jack Shoridan*	
U. of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana	Vic Berkey	
	Vincent Hau-Leong Wu*	
U. of Illinois, Chicago Circle	Rich Berkowitz*	
Illinois Institute of Technology	Carl Siieren*	
Iowa State	Toni Pounds*	
Kansas City at-large	Barbara Bondurant*	
Kansas U.	(Mary) Christine Leonard*	
U. of Kentucky	Bill Murrell	
Los Angeles MDS	Doug Norberg*	
Lewis & Clark	Alexandra Prall	
Manhattan Comm. College	Terry Davis	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Philip Alden	
U. of Minnesota	Ben McKay*	
	Keith Tyson (alt)*	
U. of Missouri -- Columbia	John Stark	
U. of Missouri -- Kansas City	Mike Knittemeyer*	

Swarthmore	Sue Lynn	La
	Gretchen Roy	
Syracuse	Bob Tumpasky	NY
U. of Texas	Sandra Wilson	
	David Zahler*	
	Carol Leash (alt)*	
Trinity College	Robert Rethy	
VOICE	Eric Chester*	
	Rich Gordon*	
	Skip Raube*	
	Rod Rose*	
	Steve Johnson*	
	David Duboff (alt)*	
Washington State U.	Larry Dahlkvist*	
Washington U. - St. Louis	Dwight Corrin	
U. of Wisconsin	Robert Schwartz*	
	Richard Samson*	
U. of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	Susan McCabe	
Wisconsin State U. - La Crosse	Dennis O'Keefe	

National Interim Committee NC Delegates at-large

Bill Hurtzig*
Nancy Baneroff*
Carl Davidson*
Jeff Shero*
Bob Speck
Mark Kleinman*
Mike James*
Jane Adams*
Carolyn Craven*
Tom Condit*
Carl Oglesby
Steve Kindred
* plus a few others I forgot who did not attend
add to list

Fraternal Organizations

Student Religious Union

* denotes delegate, attendance, and registration. If a delegate failed to attend NC or did not register at NC, asterisk will not appear next to name.

Minutes

Discussion on the draft began the afternoon of December 27, 1966. The first day of the discussion consisted of general remarks on the draft issue and the stand which SDS should take on it. In order to make the discussion more coherent to those who were not there, I will report the remarks in a contextual framework, which will at times vary from the chronological sequence of the speakers.

The first question raised was the seriousness of SDS's intent to actually urge people to "resist" the draft. The national referendum on this question, mandated by the Clear Lake Convention, had passed 104 to 15; the total of 119 votes representing less than 3% of the total SDS membership. Members of the NC were therefore uncertain as to whether or not they had the ability and the mandate to pass a national program which incorporated this element. (The question was voted on at the end of the discussion the following day and it was decided that the NC did have that power.)

Carl Davidson had a proposal for national SDS action on the draft, but said he would withhold it until the NC had clearly decided its intention to advocate draft resistance. After some discussion, the body of delegates decided that it could not finally decide on that until it knew of the context and nature of his draft resistance. Carl was urged to present his proposal.

Davidson prefaced his remarks by observing that in the past, actions against the draft had been individually and symbolically oriented. As an attempt to maximize the effectiveness of an anti-draft action he proposed the formation of local unions of draft resisters. The members of these unions would continue to seek various exemptions from the draft, such as C.O., 2S etc., but they would explicitly unite on the common ground of "We Won't Go". These union would help build a feeling of community and solidarity among those who were seeking to dissent.

Action would be oriented around the specific place where the draft touches the lives of the union members, i.e. the Induction Centers. Members would use resourceful tactics, such as the handing out of Duncan's article, at the Induction Center to make their point collectively and to extend their organization. The union would create a collective confrontation of the Selective Service System; therefore, when one of the members was being harassed or persecuted, the union would have a collective response to his dilemma.

Queries from the floor then clarified other aspects of the proposal. The purpose of the unions would be both collective disruption of the system and also a positive attempt to build a community of resistance. If adopted, Carl saw the program becoming major priority for SDS resources.

Opening of the University of Chicago

In the following discussion, delegates referred to their local situations to evaluate the desirability of the draft program. Three basic concerns dominated the discussion. First, was a national SDS program the solution at this point? What would be the role and function of a national program? Second, if we were to adopt a national program, what content and focus should it have? Alternatives and additions to Carl's program were suggested. And third, were SDS members and enough people in local communities ready and capable of acting on a collective coordinated program? The concerns of Carl's program dominated the discussion on this question.

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JEH:djm

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**B. National Students Strike
for Peace (NSSP)
December 28-30, 1966
Chicago, Illinois**

Recently, DAN FRIEDLANDER, in behalf of the SDS, rented several rooms in the Social Science Hall at the University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, for the NSSP Conference to be held December 28 and 29, 1966.

[REDACTED] it was learned that the Chicago Peace Council, occupying space in Room 201, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, with the Fellowship of Reconciliation, is the host organization for the NSSP Conference to be held December 28-29, 1966, at the University of Chicago. The space in Room 201 was made available to the Chicago Peace Council and the Fellowship of Reconciliation by the SDS National Office, also at 1608 West Madison. b7D
b7E

[REDACTED] it was learned that the Chicago Peace Council (CPC) represents some 20 peace organizations in the Chicago area and that the NSSP has no national headquarters, in fact, the CPC is nothing more than the calling together of many peace groups and/or individuals interested in peace to explore the possibility of a National Students Strike for Peace. The idea of a National Students Strike for Peace was originally the idea of BETTINA APTHEKER of Berkeley, California. b7E

Approximately 120-130 persons were present at the opening session of the NSSP Conference held at the University of Chicago. At this morning's session, political factionalism developed by a group present which included the SDS, which did not think a mobilization or strike would be effective on the campuses. An attempt was made to avoid an open fight over this, after great dissent, by withholding reports for that day's series of workshops dealing with problems on campuses, etc., until after workshops on the National Mobilization Program were held December 29, 1966.

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7

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It was felt that the continued fight over this question would call for an extra session on December 30, 1966, in order for the Conference to come to a satisfactory conclusion.

On December 28, 1966, the afternoon session of the Conference began at 3:10 a.m. with about 180 participants.

STEVE KINDRED, an observer for SDS, spoke against a separate student mobilization. His speech revealed that at the last SDS National Convention held at Clear Lake, Iowa, the Convention mandated that the SDS National Office send an observer to the December Planning Conference of the NSSP. The SDS National Administrative Committee, according to KINDRED, recently defined the role of the SDS observer as follows:

"That observer to Student Strike Conference on first day express general reservations about specific demonstrations, organizing orientation, about the vague and apolitical content of the alienation motif; about the hurried and too frequent planned succession of International Days of Protest, That he express our willingness to cooperate on a program which has a clear political focus of organizing against the draft and the war both on and off the campus with a secondary, but clearly stated, position against the 2-s (draft classification) and which has a sufficient long-range perspective to allow the development of real, solid organizing programs which might culminate in a national action. That he relay his impressions of the strike discussions of the 28th for the benefit of the NC (National Council) on the evening of the 28th and convey any resolution of the NC to the student strike meeting on the 29th".

 670

It is to be noted that at the afternoon session of the SDS National Council meeting, held at the University of California, Berkeley, California, on December 27, 1966, it was learned that the SDS at the present stage does not want to support the National Student Strike or BETTINA APTHEKER and her group and by withholding support, SDS hopes that the non-support of SDS will limit this strike to "one day of mild protest".

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SDS leaders feel that such a strike would cause resentment and criticism of those connected with it. SDS feels that if its autonomous chapters decide to support this national student strike, then it should be based on local issues current at the time and such a strike should be used solely as a show of student power.

[REDACTED]

At the afternoon session of December 28, 1966, STEVE KINDRED of SDS created a crisis by making a highly emotional appeal to the audience saying that speakers were not following topics on the agenda relative to the "merits of a spring student action". There was loud agreement by about ten persons present. This outburst by KINDRED and his supporters appeared to stun the audience. EVAN STARK, Madison, Wisconsin Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, took up KINDRED's point and urged a discussion on the merits of the mobilization to provide suitable information and background to properly conduct the workshops. After much argument, a motion supporting the STARK-KINDRED suggestion was passed although not unanimously. A discussion followed with speakers being recognized from the floor. *Calif*

[REDACTED]

On December 30, 1966, the NSSP Steering Committee met at the University of Chicago after failing to come to a conclusion on what should be done during sessions held on December 29, 1966. At this December 30, 1966, meeting the Steering Committee drew up a call which was adopted at the final plenary session of the conference held December 30, 1966.

The final adopted call states that the United States has been escalating the Viet Nam war for two years, that blood of Vietnamese and Americans is being needlessly shed, that the war is being paid for by increased food prices, increased tuition, and ever increasing disruption of American youth lives. As a result of this, a large segment of Americans can now be reached with the message that war is a barrier to individual happiness and the fulfillment of an American dream of a nation of liberty and justice for all. The call states that fellow students and professors should be confronted with talk about war and its pervasive effect on society.

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The call states that the Viet Nam war is a war of aggression against people who only wish to seek their right of self-determination. It is a racist war against colored people. It is an illegal war without consent. It is a symptom of a diseased society which must be treated.

The direct nature of the draft system making war possible must be faced. The draft perpetrates a system of racism in the United States; it penalizes the poor and is used to crush racial minorities. It converts classrooms into arenas in which losers are sent to kill or be killed.

War in Viet Nam, according to the call, makes it clear that this country's administration with the complicity of colleges and universities, prefers to produce American youths to become instruments of war instead of enlightened human beings. The call concludes by urging all students who wish to oppose the criminal war in Viet Nam to dedicate themselves anew to the task of ending the war. Specifically the call proposes that April 8-15, 1966 be designated as Viet Nam Week. Students are urged during Viet Nam week to take action which will culminate in transportation of as many students as possible to New York City and San Francisco as part of the general Spring mobilization of the Anti-War Movement of April 15, 1966. Finally, the call proposes that the focus of Viet Nam week be on: 1) Bring GIs home now; 2) Supporting right of students to refuse induction into the Armed Forces; 3) Ending complicity with the war efforts.

Continuing, the source also stated that many of the radical proposals made at the conference workshops, such as civil disobedience and abolishing the 2-S classification, were turned down. Many of the radical proposals were not voted on. The source said that a Continuation Committee of the NSSP would be set up from representatives from some 17 participating organizations at the conference and from prominent people decided upon later. The NSSP Continuation Committee will function from an Office in New York City in the same building or in close proximity to the Spring Mobilization Committee against the War in Viet Nam, now located in New York City. The identity of members of this Continuation Committee will be published later.

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Although there were some minor differences during the above NSSP Conference, the SWP, YSA and the CP, USA and W.E.B. DuBois Club people present agreed with the above call. There was, surprisingly, little ideological differences between the above groups and through their agreement they now present a possible united front effort. The civil rights and Negro groups, such as Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and Muslim representatives, along with the SDS, oppose the above call and claimed they will not participate. It was the feeling that individuals from these groups would eventually participate if the call shows the slightest possibility of success.

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An article which appeared in the Chicago Sun-Times, January 1, 1967, page 22, entitled, "Student Anti-War Groups Question the Effectiveness of Their Tactics", summarizes the NSSP Conference with reference to the SDS. It states that the National Council of the SDS, largest of the student action groups represented at the NSSP Conference, voted 29-25 not to support the April 15, 1967, marches. The Council met in California at the same time the students met in Chicago.

"There is a very good reason for opposing it", STEVE KINDRED of the University of Chicago Chapter of SDS said at the Chicago conference. "Demonstrations are often a deadend and they can be very exhausting".

KINDRED, however, said that individual SDS members and chapters could support the march, which he himself supported.

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X. ACTIVITIES - LOCALLY

A. Silent Vigils Against War in Viet Nam at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

1. October 19, 1966

The "Daily Northwestern," Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, publication, Volume 87, Number 18, October 20, 1966, issue, carried an article entitled "Peaceful Viet Nam Vigil Shrouds the Rock at NU." This article stated that on October 19, 1966, more than 100 Northwestern students and faculty members stood in a silent vigil "to express sorrow and protest" over the death of Americans in Viet Nam. The vigils acting sponsor was MARVIN SHINBROT of the University Mathematical Department. The participants stood in two ~~single-file lines~~ next to the "Rock," a University landmark, one extending toward the University Hall and the other toward Centennial Hall. ED STEINHART, graduate student in history who helped organize the demonstration, said the vigil would continue at noon each Wednesday until Americans stop killing and being killed in Viet Nam.

According to the article, as the organizer requested, no one displayed placards and no one interfered with passersby or participants.

Source reported on the above activity and stated that the planned vigil would be held each Wednesday with the next vigil scheduled for noon Wednesday, October 26, 1966. According to this source, the above vigils were secretly under the sponsorship of the SDS and had secretly been decided upon at the October 13, 1966, meeting of the Northwestern Chapter of SDS held in Evanston, Illinois.

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2. October 26, 1966

The silent vigil scheduled for noon, October 26, 1966, at the "Rock", Northwestern University Campus, Evanston, Illinois, took place as scheduled. This vigil was run by a ~~TOM DENGLER~~, a graduate student from the University of Chicago, and with the publication "Newsletter" out of New York. The vigil consisted of about 70 students and faculty members with 30 on-lookers. The vigil lasted until about 1:00 P.M. One demonstrator tried to pass out leaflets but was told to stop by a vigil leader because the vigil was to be entirely silent. The vigil will definitely continue each Wednesday, same time and place, until the war ends.

3. November 16, 1966

A silent vigil, secretly sponsored by the Northwestern SDS against the war in Viet Nam was held at an outdoor meeting place at the Northwestern University Campus, Evanston, Illinois, on November 16, 1966. The vigil consisted of about 50 students and faculty members and lasted only one hour.

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4. December 1, 1966

The silent vigil against the war in Viet Nam has been conducted weekly on Wednesday on the campus of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, under the secret sponsorship of the SDS. The last vigil was held December 1, 1966, and has not resumed because of the Christmas vacation.

B. Picketing of Roosevelt University
Chicago, Illinois, October 27, 1966

On October 27, 1966, a group of 16 youths apparently mostly from Roosevelt University, Chicago, Illinois, led by EARL SILBAR and others began a spontaneous picketing outside Roosevelt University at 11:50 AM that date.

The pickets carried signs protesting students having no voice in forming policies or in administering the university. They claimed that the students furnished 89% of the university's income, yet they had no voice in how their money was to be spent. They also protested the alleged secrecy involving a proposal for a kind of state affiliation with the University of Illinois recently made by LYLE M. SPENCER, President of the Roosevelt Board of Trustees.

At approximately 1:00 PM the group which had increased to approximately 30 students moved inside the university and were made to discard their signs. They complied but then tried to get into the university trustees meeting. One of the persons attempting to get in with students was Professor DALE PONTIUS, Associated Professor of Political Science at Roosevelt. PONTIUS also had carried a sign reading "Today, Roosevelt U., Becomes Spencer's School of Trade and Commerce, WEEP!"

All of the students and Professor PONTIUS were barred from the trustees meeting and told to disperse under threat of arrest since they had not made any application through proper university channels to hold a meeting inside the university or to participate in the trustees meeting. One student had to be

carried from the room where the trustees were meeting. However, no arrest was made. The group was completely dispersed at 3:30 PM after the trustees meeting came to an end. [REDACTED]

Most of the participants were persons previously involved in disorder at the university and in the main were not those active in the SDS. [REDACTED] announced that he was entering [REDACTED] to undergo surgery. [REDACTED] b7c

The "Chicago Sun-Times", daily Chicago newspaper, of October 28, 1966, in an article entitled "Well becomes Roosevelt U's 3rd President", identifies the above pickets as from the SDS. The article also stated that the university student senate which had planned to picket called off its demonstration after talking with SPENCER.

C. SDS Plot in Connection With Cancelled
Trip of President LYNDON B. JOHNSON to
Chicago, November 4, 1966

At a meeting of the SDS held November 1, 1966, in Chicago, Illinois, plans were discussed as to how the SDS could create confusion during President JOHNSON's visit to Chicago on November 4, 1966. Plans were made that when President JOHNSON's car arrived in the Chicago Loop en route to the Conrad Hilton Hotel on Michigan Avenue, there would be about ten to fifteen demonstrators placed at the entrance of strategic subways along the route of the president's travel. It will be the purpose of this group to cause disturbance and engage in distracting police officers in order that a second group of about ten to fifteen demonstrators who will be in hiding in the subway entrance, will alight from the subway entrances and attempt to throw paint at the president's car. [REDACTED] b7d

On November 1, 1966, at an SDS meeting in Chicago plans were made by the SDS to hold two "phony" disturbances on the corner of State Street and Eisenhower Expressway, Chicago, at a time when the president's car passes this location in order that the attention of police officers will be diverted. During

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this disturbance a second group will attempt to get close enough to throw paint on the president's car.

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The above visit of President LYNDON B. JOHNSON did not take place because of a public announcement that he was entering the hospital in a few days to undergo surgery.

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The "New Left Notes" Vol. 1, No. 42, November 4, 1966
issue contains the following article:

letter to the Chapters:

NOVEMBER 4, 1966

This morning's Chicago's American carried a major attack on SDS under banner headlines reading:

*Leftist Students Planned to Hurl Paint
BARE PLOT AGAINST LBJ HERE*

A plot to spatter President Johnson's car with paint during a Chicago parade scheduled for today, was uncovered by police intelligence officers.

Chicago's American learned today that a hard core of about 20 demonstrators from Students for a Democratic Society and other left-wing groups planned to throw paint when Johnson's limousine passed State and Madison Streets.

etc.

Johnson did not come to Chicago after all. The following statement was released to the press. We are sending it to you so that you will be informed of the situation and will be able to reply locally to the charges.

November 4, 1966

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

This morning's Chicago's American accuses Students for a Democratic Society of being involved in a 'plot to spatter paint' on Lyndon Johnson's car during his projected visit to Chicago. The National Office of the organization has consulted with chapters in the Chicago area and has found that the story is based only on vicious rumors. The story is an obvious attempt to smear SDS and the anti-war movement by portraying anti-war demonstrators as conspirators. It is an attempt to discredit those who oppose American aggression in Vietnam and to win sympathy for the Johnson Administration's policy on the eve of the elections. Students for a Democratic Society is not a conspiratorial organization and will not be intimidated by red-baiting tactics. We are a democratic organization of radical youth committed to fundamental social change in America. As such, we are determined to oppose the reactionary foreign policy of the government. We will not stand by while dissent is stifled; we will continue to demonstrate against Lyndon Johnson wherever he appears.

Greg Calvert, National Secretary

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**D. "Teach-In" November 7, 1966,
Roosevelt University
Chicago, Illinois**

At a "teach-in" sponsored by the SDS at Roosevelt University on November 7, 1966, EARL SILBAR apologized that featured speakers had not arrived to talk in protest against the war in Viet Nam. SILBAR then gave a lengthy talk about United States policies in Viet Nam. He said that the present government that is in Viet Nam is not in power because it is wanted by the majority of the people but because United States forces it on them. In the middle of his talk on Viet Nam, SILBAR started criticizing the policies of Roosevelt University. Due to his vacillating, most of the students left and the scheduled speakers did not show up.

**E. Appearances of DAVID CROOK
December 1, 2, and 5, 1966**

The December 1, 1966 edition of "The Northern Star", official student newspaper of Northern Illinois University (NIU), DeKalb, Illinois, contained an article on page 6, column 1, captioned "Speech on Red China". This item reported that Dr. DAVID CROOK of the Institute of Foreign Language, Peiking, China, would speak on that date on the subject of contemporary China at 3:00 PM at Wirtz Hall. According to this notice, CROOK's appearance at NIU was being sponsored by the History Department of that institution.

On December 1, 1966, DAVID CROOK spoke before a group of approximately 250 individuals, the majority of whom were students. In his address, CROOK in his address was apologetic for the current Chinese policies and placed emphasis upon the proletarian cultural revolution now in progress in that country which he called an extension of the Chinese Communist Revolution of 1949. CROOK said that the Chinese revolution has taken place in three distinct steps: (1) The seizure of political power; (2) the consolidation of economic power; and (3) the current cultural revolution.

During his speech CROOK at no time indicated that he was a member of the Chinese Communist Party, whereas from the



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CHICAGO MORNING, Chicago, weekly calendar

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The second phase of CROOK's address was concerned with a denunciation of the U.S.S.R. consistent with the Chinese Communist Party line regarding the Soviet Union.

The third part of CROOK's speech was devoted to a question-and-answer period which raised no particular pertinent questions except in the case of one unidentified student who raised a question regarding the Chinese-Indian conflict which was answered by CROOK's statement that the United States had put India up to provoking China in this situation.

[REDACTED] b7D

The Roosevelt University, Chicago, weekly calendar of events, reported that on December 5, 1966, that the SDS would sponsor an address on the subject "The Chinese Cultural Revolution and the Red Guards", which would feature a talk by Professor DAVID CROOK, Foreign Language Institute, Peking, China.

DAVID CROOK addressed a group of approximately 35 students at Altgeld Hall, Roosevelt University, Chicago, Illinois, during the afternoon of December 5, 1966. CROOK's appearance was sponsored by the SDS, many of whose members were observed to be in attendance. The subject matter of the address, for all practical purposes, was the same as reported previously on CROOK in his talks at NIU and Northwestern University.

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b7D

On the evening of December 5, 1966, DAVID CROOK, sponsored by the SDS, addressed a group of about 250 individuals at Mandel Hall, University of Chicago, along the lines of his previous speeches in the Chicago area.

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[redacted] nstration Sponsored by
"We Won't Go Committee".
January 13, 1967, at Induction
Center, 615 West Van Buren Street,
Chicago, Illinois

On January 12, 1967, at a rally held under the auspices of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at the University of Chicago, leaflets were distributed advising of a demonstration to be held at 6:00 AM, January 13, 1967, at the Armed Forces Induction Center, 615 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois, under the sponsorship of an organization known as "We Won't Go Committee". This committee will demonstrate in support of "STU" SMITH, who indicated he would refuse to serve in the Armed Forces. [redacted]

At 5:50 AM, January 13, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI observed approximately 20 youths beginning a picket demonstration in front of the Armed Forces Induction Center, 615 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois. Individual pickets during the demonstration stated they represented the "We Won't Go Committee", the Chicago Anti-Draft Committee, "Deacons for Defense", and the SDS. B7D

The demonstrators carried placards, some of which read, "We Support Refusal of Induction - We Won't Go"; "We Support 'Stu' Smith in his Refusal of Induction - We Urge all Young Men to do the Same"; "'Stu' Smith is a Braver Man Than You Are, General, Mr. Hersey. - S.F.W." and "Oppose Imperialistic Wars."

The number of demonstrators increased to approximately 55. At 6:30 AM SMITH was observed to leave the demonstration and enter the Induction Center. The pickets ceased demonstrating at 7:05 AM and the picketing was peaceful throughout and no arrests were made.

[redacted] Commander, Armed Forces Induction Center, 615 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, advised on January 13, 1967, that STUART EDWARD SMITH reported for induction on that date and was given a physical examination, but was found to be physically unqualified to serve in the Armed Forces. B7C

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G. Picketing of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company, the demonstrators dispersed Chicago, Illinois, Supporting Apartheid Policy in Union of South Africa, January 23, 1967

[REDACTED] advised the Chicago FBI Office on January 20, 1967, that ANDREW YOUNG, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) official, on January 20, 1967, stated at a meeting held at the Christ Methodist Church, 6406 Sangamon, Chicago, that the SCLC would picket the Continental Illinois National Bank at 12:30 PM on January 23, 1967. [REDACTED] stated the purpose of this demonstration was to protest the bank's policy of loaning money to the Union of South Africa, which practices apartheid. b7C b7D

The University of Chicago Chapter of the SDS planned a demonstration at 12:30 PM on January 23, 1967, at the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago. This demonstration was to be directed against the United States apartheid policy of permitting banks such as the Continental Bank to make loans to the Union of South Africa. Ten known SDS members from the University of Chicago were to participate with unknown members of other SDS chapters and individuals from other organizations in the Chicago area.

On January 23, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI at Chicago, 12:19 PM observed a group of 17 individuals appear for the above mentioned picket demonstration at the Continental Bank. The group of demonstrators continued to grow until they numbered approximately 150. The demonstrators split into two groups, one group on LaSalle Street and the second group on Clark Street. At approximately 1:30 PM the group of demonstrators suddenly sat down in the doorway of the bank on the LaSalle Street side, at which time Chicago police, who were on the scene, moved in and arrested 24 individuals for blocking the entrance to the bank. Among those arrested were 20 males and four females, including PAUL ROTH, former national secretary of the SDS. [REDACTED] b7D

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Following the above arrests, the demonstration continued to 2:03 PM, at which time the demonstrators dispersed without further incidents.

H. Picketing of University of Chicago
Administrative Building, Chicago,
Illinois, Protesting University
Supporting Apartheid Policy in Union
of South Africa, January 25, 1967

Seventy students picketed the University of Chicago Administration Building from 12:30 to 1:15 PM on January 25, 1967, carrying signs protesting the university's supporting the apartheid policy of the Union of South Africa.

An SDS letter had previously been sent to the university trustees, eleven of whom are alleged to be directors of consortium banks lending money to the Union of South Africa, asking trustees to transfer university funds from Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, which bank is among a number of banks in the United States lending money to the Union of South Africa.

In addition to the above letter, an appeal to the university trustees was circulated among the faculty. The text of this appeal reads: "Because Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust of Chicago belongs to a ten bank consortium which maintain a continuous loan to the treasury of South Africa, we the undersigned appeal to the University of Chicago, Board of Trustees, to transfer the University's account and other banking business from Continental to a non-consortium bank." Above protest was signed by over 40 faculty members and was to be delivered to Provost Levi, a member of the University Board of Trustees. The protestors were not permitted to meet and present this appeal to Levi. Instead they met with Walter Leen, head of the University legal department and Secretary of the Board of Trustees. Leen told the protestors that by-laws of the university required that they meet with President GEORGE BEADLE, who was not available.

The above demonstration then dispersed peacefully with no incidents or arrests.

[REDACTED] B7D

XI. MISCELLANEOUS

A) Jobs or Income Now (JOIN)
Community Action Group of
SDS

The "Chicago Daily News" of November 4, 1966, in article entitled "Uptown Incident - Dope Case Against 2 in JOIN Raid Dropped" states that narcotic charges against two persons arrested in a raid on Jobs or Income Now Headquarters, 4533 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, on September 9, 1966, were dropped against RICHARD RUTHSTEIN, age 23, of 4502 North Racine, Chicago, and MICHAEL BERGER, age 20, of 1736 North St. Louis, Chicago. Judge KENNETH WENDT, in Narcotics Court, dismissed the charge for lack of probable cause. He continued charges against Miss MELODY JAMES, age 20, of 918 Sunnyside, Chicago, to December 23, 1966.

On October 10, 1966, Judge WENDT dismissed similar charges against two other persons, one a Presbyterian minister, arrested in a similar simultaneous raid on the Headquarters of another action group, United People, 1029 West Wilson (a church group sponsored by the Presbyterian Church.)

The "Chicago Sun-Times", January 17, 1967 issue, page 32, column 5, in article entitled "Judge Clears Social Worker of Drug Story" stated that MELODY A. JAMES, 19, a JOIN (Jobs on Income Now) community agency worker was cleared January 9, 1967, of charges of possessing barbiturates, amphetamine pills and hypodermic needles in Narcotics Court.

JAMES and two other persons (since acquitted) were arrested September 2, 1966, in the offices of JOIN, 4533 Sheridan Road, by Chicago Police.

The Judge in this case said there was no showing JAMES had knowledge of the contraband.

B. SDS Opposition to the Clabaugh Act

The "New Left Notes" Vol. 1, No. 48, December 2, 1966 issue contains the following article:

UICC SDS Challenges Clabaugh Act

On November 29, University of Illinois Chicago Circle culminated its series on Marxism. Invited to speak in the last of the series was James Kennedy, a member of the Communist Party, USA. He is the first Communist Party member to speak on a University of Illinois campus since the initiation of the Clabaugh Act of '94' by the Illinois State Legislature. (Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 141, Section 40.2) This act reads as follows:

"Section 1. No trustee, official, instructor, or other employee of the University of Illinois shall extend to any subversive, seditious, and un-American organization, or to its representatives, the use of any facilities of the University for the purpose of carrying on, advertising, or publicizing the activities of such organization."

SDS announced its intentions to the university administration which replied that SDS did "not indicate whether or not Mr. Kennedy will speak as a representative of the Communist Party, and the proposed subject does not permit a determination of whether or not he will 'carry on,' 'advertise' or 'publicize' the activities of a subversive or seditious organization."

The Advisory Committee on Visiting Speakers and Space Utilization recommended to the Office of the Chancellor that SDS's attention be directed to the existence of the Clabaugh Act.

SDS, being well aware of the Clabaugh Act, told Kennedy to speak whatever he wanted

to. Kennedy's topic was "Alienation Today." His appearance destroyed the myth that the walls would crumble and hundreds of students would automatically be indoctrinated by his talk. His appearance also displayed the fundamental issue of the 1st Amendment: (1) freedom of speech, and (2) freedom to listen and hear all issues.

This was the first step toward bringing other Communist Party members and other "subversive, seditious and un-American" persons to speak on "Academic" matters—showing the hypocrisy of the Clabaugh Act. Kennedy will now be invited to speak on the Champaign-Urbana campus.

SDS has heralded the issue of free speech from a Student Government petition stage to direct confrontation with the administration. The Student Governments of both the Champaign and Chicago campuses have recently initiated a petition-signing campaign to abolish the Clabaugh Act.

The Marxist Series included seminars on:

1. Marx the Historian
2. Marxism and Existentialism
3. World of Marxist Economics
4. Marxism and the Contemporary World
 - a. Marxist Humanism
 - b. Alienation
 - c. Marxism and Christianity
 - d. Marxism and the New Left

—Rich Berkowitz

C.) Attitude of SDS Leader on
Income Tax Increase

The January 12, 1967 issue of the "Chicago Daily News" in an article entitled "Bitter About War Outlay Peace Movement Tax Revolt Hinted" states that GREG CALVERT, age 29, National Secretary of the SDS, in answer to recent income tax increases by President JOHNSON, said "I think people ought to form antitax unions where they would pool the 6 per cent added tax in funds to deal directly with community problems." He said he personally "is joining the tax refusal movement."

XII. COMING EVENTS

A. Illinois Regional Conference,
De Kalb, Illinois,
February 17, 18 and 19, 1967

The "New Left Notes" Vol. 2, No. 4, February 4, 1967
issue contains the following article:

ILLINOIS REGIONAL CONFERENCE

REGIONAL Conference on Vietnam, DeKalb,
Illinois, February 17, 18, and 19.

An educational, action-oriented
conference on the War is being held Feb.
17, 18, and 19 at Northern Illinois Univer-
sity, DeKalb, Illinois.

In the central midwest (Illinois and Indiana),
there are many chapters that have existed
almost two years. However, no effective
means of communication and co-ordination
exist. This conference is designed to lay the
groundwork for sustained regional co-ord-
ination.

In connection with the SDS draft resistance
program, the anti-war mobilizations, and the
diverse other activities against the war, the
conference was planned to re-analyze the
effects of the war and possible courses of
action.

In a series of panels, workshops, films, and
informal discussions, the following questions
will be examined:

1. What does the war mean?
2. What can be done?
3. How do we do it?
4. What shall we do?

The last evening there will be an open
panel on the draft: Draft Resistance, or: The
American Revolution as an Alternative to
the Draft.

Members in Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin,
Illinois and Indiana will receive a mailing
on the conference; chapter contacts will
also receive posters that can be posted.

People interested in coming should contact:

Molly Loewer

303 Delcy

DeKalb, Illinois

so she can find housing. (VERY IMPORTANT)

Contributions to cover the costs of print-
ing, postage, and travel would be much
appreciated. Send to: Vietnam Conference,
S.D.S., 1608 W. Madison, Chicago, IL 60612.

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CALVERT, GREGORY

On July 19, 1966, at a planning meeting for the proposed W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) held in Chicago, GREG CALVERT, from the National Offices of SDS was present. At this meeting CALVERT said that he could not endorse the proposed DCA National Action in Washington, D. C., for August 27 and 28, 1966, which would include a march on the White House or some other office, for his organization but he would encourage local Economic Research and Action Project (ERAP) to support it and that he would personally work in SDS in support of the Action.

CHESTER, ERIC

CHESTER, a student at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in April, 1966, was co-founder at a University of Michigan Chapter of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America. He served as co-chairman of this organization on its founding.

CRAVEN, CAROLYN WHITE

The "Chicago Daily News" magazine section of March 5, 1966, along with an article entitled "And They Feel They Have Never Had a Childhood" carries a photograph of CRAVEN in the company of BETTINA APTEKER, a self-acknowledged CP member of Berkeley, California.

The records

show CAROLYN CRAVEN, 125 Christopher Street, New York City, was arrested at an SDS demonstration at the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City, March 26, 1966. She was arrested with JAMES B. CRAVEN, a white male born September 1, 1941, of the same address, and SDS member and a notorious objector who was arrested at the same time.

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CRAIG, GARY WENDELL

CRAIG was involved in "socialist" activities on the campus at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, in the late 1950's and said, "I am a Communist."

CROOK, DAVID

CROOK was active in the Communist "Youth Organization" at Columbia University, in the Spring of 1935. He was reported to have gone to Spain as a journalist during the Spanish Civil War.

DENGLER, TOM

DENGLER attended a meeting of the Chicago Branch of the SWP on September 23, 1966, in Chicago.

EGLESON, NICK

At the National CP Youth Conference held September 12, 13, and 14, 1966, at Camp Webatuck, formerly known as Camp Unity in Upstate New York. BETTINA APTEKER, who was in attendance, stated that the new SDS leadership, NICK EGLESON of Swarthmore as President and GREG CALVERT as National Secretary are both very friendly to the party.

FARBER, BERNARD

FARBER attended a CP School for Youth held in Chicago during August, 1965.

FLACKS, RICHARD

FLACKS was present at a meeting sponsored by the New York State CP Youth Commission held on January 2, 1949, at New York City. The same source advised that FLACKS was a member of the Labor Youth League while at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, at the time of this graduation in June, 1958.

[REDACTED] b7D

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

GEORGE, DR. CHARLES HILLES

Professor GEORGE, also named as a sponsor, in January, 1965, was listed as a financial contributor to the American Institute of Marxist Studies (AIMS)

GITLIN, TODD ALAN

John Records of [REDACTED] as reviewed on May 27, 1968, reflected that TODD ALAN GITLIN, 536 South 4th Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan, ~~DATE of birth January 5, 1943~~, was arrested on March 19, 1968, at the Chase Manhattan Plaza by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C
b7D

He was charged with violation of Section 722-2; 722-3; and 1651 of Penal Law (disorderly conduct and resisting arrest). GITLIN was picketing in front of Chase Manhattan Plaza, along with others who represented the SDS. They were protesting Chase Manhattan Bank's financial backing of "brutal South African tyranny".

GITLIN was found guilty of disorderly conduct, and the charge of resisting arrest was dropped.

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GITLIN was in attendance and a speaker at the SDS National Council meeting held at McCormick Creek State Park, Bloomington, Indiana, from September 6-9, 1965. At this affair GITLIN conducted a meeting and it was agreed at the outset that the major issue would be the draft. The program should be a long-term one. GITLIN said that what SDS would try to do is to meet the draft head-on and fight it even though it means going to jail. GITLIN said that it is not enough for SDS to think of ways just to dodge the draft. He said that SDS is trying to disrupt the war effort in that any anti-draft stand is basic to the stand against war. GITLIN further advised that no draft means no man power to fight the war. He further advised that the draft is undemocratic in nature and is like war itself. It exists only to make money for the war merchants, and that the draft movement should be related to civil rights with all of the campuses attacking the draft. GITLIN further stated that college chapters should question the legitimacy of forced ROTC programs where they exist and that SDS should set up protest booths near military recruitment booths on college campuses.

[REDACTED]

B7D

GORDON, JEFF

On March 12, 1965, PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE, a self-admitted member of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), advised that JEFFREY GORDON was the National Organizer for the May 2nd Movement (M2M) and a member of the M2M National Executive Committee at that time.

KISSINGER, CLARK

KISSINGER made arrangements for the appearance of HERBERT APTHEKER in a panel form at the University of Wisconsin on March 27, 1963.

[REDACTED]

B7D

CG 100-40903.

Another source related that KISSINGER, the National Secretary of SDS, in addressing the SDS National Convention in Michigan on June 19, 1965, presented a program called "Kissinger's Project" or "Kissinger's Kamikaze". In this program KISSINGER proposed that SDS members deliberately violate the Espionage Act of 1917, certain provisions of the Smith Act of 1940, and specific codes of the Military Code of Justice, by entering United States military bases and passing out leaflets which would demoralize the servicemen, and suggest that they desert and adopt devious means to avoid service and direct participation in the Viet Nam war.

[REDACTED] b7D

HERBERT APTHEKER, mentioned above, was a member of the CP, USA, National Committee in 1963.

[REDACTED] b7D

LYNN, SUE

At an Executive Committee meeting of the CP Youth and Collective in Chicago, on July 23, 1965, it was mentioned that a SUE LYNN, from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, affiliated with the SDS and the Chicago Committee to End the War in Vietnam will be approached during the latter part of July, 1965, about joining the CP.

[REDACTED] b7D

MC AFFEE, KATHY

A copy of a list which was located in the headquarters of the GUS HALL - BENJAMIN J. DAVIS Defense Committee, 23 East 17th Street, New York City, was made available. This list contained the name of KATHY MC AFFEE, 909 East Market Street, York 170403, Vassar, listed under the heading Pennsylvania College students.

[REDACTED] b7D

MAHER, JOHN

520 Highland Street, Brooklyn, New York
[redacted] his employer at the [redacted]
JOHN MAHER has been active in the May 2nd Movement (M2M) at Harvard University and was attempting to organize the M2M at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston University, during February and March, 1965.

MAX, STEVE

[redacted] B7D
[redacted] New York
[redacted] membership list of "Advance" current
STEVE MAX was elected Vice Chairman of the YSA on January 29, 1968. He is the son of ALLAN MAX, a former member of the editorial staff of the "Daily Worker." 219

[redacted] B7D
[redacted]
The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958. CP.

At a meeting of the SWP - New York Local which was held on June 3, 1965, in New York City, it was announced that STEVE MAX is a former member of the YSA who left the YSA to join the SDS.

MILLMAN, PAUL

[redacted] B7D
[redacted] New York and the promotion of [redacted]
[redacted] that he was registered at [redacted]
[redacted] of SDS and remained in [redacted] in [redacted]
On September 17, 1965, a review was made of the [redacted] to records of [redacted] B7D
and the following information was obtained regarding [redacted]
PAUL MILLMAN: he reported that [redacted] of 1965, he would [redacted]
[redacted] explained that while
MILLMAN was born April 25, 1947, at New York City. His [redacted] make
parents are shown as SIDNEY M. and EVELYN KRASNAW MILLMAN,
whose residence was listed as 1605 Oriental Boulevard,
Brooklyn, New York.

CG 100-40903

SYDNEY MILLMAN, 920 Ashford Street, Brooklyn, New York, was in the CP Club while employed at the Brooklyn Naval Yard, Brooklyn, New York, from March, 1939, through March, 1944, as a [redacted] of Directors. [redacted] b7D

MILLSTONE, DAN (DAVID)

The name of MILLSTONE, 46 West 95th Street, New York City appeared on a membership list of "Advance" current as of June 6, 1960. [redacted] it was mentioned that a letter [redacted] from [redacted] [redacted] for [redacted] to [redacted] [redacted] b7D

NORBERG, DOUG [redacted] Branch, [redacted] Office.

An individual, identified as DOUG NORBERG, attempted to contact the headquarters of the Northern California District CP in June, 1963, at which time NORBERG indicated an interest in the civil rights program of the CP. [redacted] b7D

OGLESBY, CARL

Source described OGLESBY as a "modern day Saul", completely and personally committed to the SDS program, enthusiastic in his work and the promotion of same. OGLESBY acknowledged that he was surprised at being elected President of SDS and realized he was, in part, President in name only. He said he would be going to personally visit Saigon, Viet Nam, etc., in the near future. His purpose for such a visit was not explained to source. He reported that in the fall of 1965, he would address United States Congress. He explained that while Congress was in session, SDS would enter and he would make himself heard. He said he knew he would be arrested but that he would be heard by Congress. [redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D
- 85 - as having founded the

PONTIUS, DALE

As of June, 1966, the stationery of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights carried PONTIUS as a member of its Board of Directors. [REDACTED] b7D

PRIMACK, MAXWELL

At a Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) Executive Committee meeting held July 18, 1966, during a discussion on anti-war work, it was mentioned that a letter had been received from MAX PRIMACK appealing for money to pay for the August 6th anti-war demonstration. This letter from PRIMACK was to be reproduced and mimeographed at the Chicago Branch, SWP Office. [REDACTED] b7D

SUSAN ROBBINS

In May, 1966, ROBBINS was no longer attending Lake Forest College in Lake Forest, Illinois, and apparently was working full time for SDS at their headquarters in Chicago. ROBBINS had been heard to state that she would like to teach young children and in the process instruct them in the necessity of an eventual revolution in this country. [REDACTED] b7D

ROSSEN, JOHN

The "Chicago Daily News", issue of January 16, 1962, contains in an article captioned, "An Inside Look at Castro in Chicago," described JOHN ROSSEN as having founded the [REDACTED]

Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Chicago Chapter, in June, 1960, and being its current chairman. The article stated further that he was a CP candidate for Mayor of St. Louis in 1941; he was a CP organizer and had a 15 minute weekly radio program wherein he extolled communism; he admitted he quit the CP in 1956 when Russia interfered with the Hungarian uprising and in 1957 he pleaded the 5th Amendment before a House Committee on Un-American Activities hearing when questioned relative to his affiliation to the CP.

SCHWARTZ, ROBERT

SCHWARTZ, in July, 1966, was a member of the Young Socialist Alliance.

SILBAR, EARL

SILBAR was arrested May 27, 1965, by the Chicago Police Department in connection with a demonstration in protest of HCUA hearings being held in Chicago. This demonstration was held under auspices of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights.

SPIEGAL, JACK

SPIEGAL is possibly still a member of the CP of Illinois since SPIEGAL is sometimes referred to in such a manner within CP of Illinois circles which would indicate he continues to hold Party membership.

CG 100-30903

TENNEY, GERALD

TENNEY was employed at Camp Kinderland, Hopewell Junction, New York, in the summer of 1963.

[REDACTED] b7D

TRIPOLI, VINCE

TRIPOLI is a member of the Chicago Branch of the SWP.

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b7D

WEICHBROD, MICHAEL

MICHAEL WEICHBROD is the son of JOSEPH and ETHEL WEICHBROD, 8321 Taffra Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland.

In February, 1955, JOSEPH and ETHEL WEICHBROD admitted they were Current CP members.

[REDACTED] b7D

APPENDIX

ADVANCE YOUTH ORGANIZATION

THEODORE I. FRIEDMAN, who voluntarily furnished information concerning Communist Party (CP) Front activities to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from April, 1958, to July, 1962, advised on February 18, 1960, that Advance, An Organization of Progressive Youth, was founded in New York City on February 13, 14, 1960, but quarterly with various

A source advised on March 2, 1960, that, according to the Secretariat of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), the Declaration of Principles adopted at the founding convention of Advance were essentially the line of the leadership of the CP, USA.

AARON COHEN, a member of the CP from 1947 to 1957, and from December, 1961, to October, 1963, stated in December, 1961, that at a meeting of CP members of Advance, held on December 20, 1961, MARVIN MARKMAN declared that Advance had been initiated by the CP as a Marxist - Leninist youth organization.

AARON COHEN advised on January 4, 1963, that MARVIN MARKMAN was a member of the National Youth Commission, CP, USA.

A second source advised on March 9, 1965, that members of the Executive Board of Advance met at the residence of MIKE ZAGARELL in New York City, on March 5, 1965, who acted as Chairman of the meeting. It was decided that Advance will be disbanded. A committee was designated to handle the details.

A third source advised on October 6, 1964, that MIKE ZAGARELL is the National Youth Director, CP, USA.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES, NEW YORK
Also known as AIMS

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) of New England, held at Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization and called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

[REDACTED] 81

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source reported on August 29, 1966, that AIMS was located on the fifth floor west of 20 East 30th Street, New York, New York, and issues a "Newsletter" every other month. This source made available the information that AIMS issues publications and holds symposiums concerning Marxism.

APPENDIX

CAMP KINDERLAND (Hopewell Junction, New York)

"The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings." Listed among these is Camp Kinderland, a children's camp owned and operated since 1951 by Camp Lakeland, Inc. DAVID GREEN and SOL VAIL, manager and president respectively of Camp Lakeland, Inc., "have been active members of the Communist Party",

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released on January 11, 1956, pp. 2, 8, and 9.)

APPENDIX

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Rooms 801-803, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED]

B1

[REDACTED]

B1

sit

[REDACTED]

B1

A third source advised on May 11, 1966, that the original stated purposes for the CCDBR continue to be adhered to, with CRILEY continuing as the motivating force behind the Committee. The Board of Directors, however, now includes many individuals in the religious, educational and labor fields who are not known as CP members.

APPENDIXFAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised in October, 1960, that the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed during the summer of 1960 at Chicago, Illinois, under the direct guidance and leadership of RICHARD CRILEY, a member of the State Committee, Communist Party, CP of Illinois.

A second source in August, 1960, furnished a leaflet entitled, "What Is Really Happening in Cuba?" distributed by the FPCC in Chicago. The aims and purposes of the FPCC as set forth in this leaflet include the following: "To disseminate the truth, to combat untruth; to publish and distribute factual information which the United States mass media suppresses. In general, to contribute to foundations for peace, friendship, and understanding between ourselves and the Cuban people." The leaflet reflects the FPCC plans to accomplish these aims: "By mailing of informational bulletins; organizing public meetings and forums; providing speakers, movies, and slides for meetings of interested organizations; placing ads in newspapers; to visit Cuba and see for themselves what conditions really are."

A third source advised on March 9, 1964, that there has been no activity of the FPCC in Chicago since late November, 1963, and for all intents and purposes the organization is defunct.

The mailing address for the FPCC, Chicago Chapter, is Post Office Box 4474, Chicago 80, Illinois.

A second source advised that VINCENT J. [redacted] Director, was then formulating a policy that he had no intention of participating in any such organization. He believed that the FPCC should support the right of Cubans to freedom from interference from other nations. He was not supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

APPENDIX

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. POND of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-CASTRO FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-CASTRO street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-CASTRO American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by CASTRO's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

CG 100-40903

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APPENDIX

FRIDAY NIGHT SOCIALIST FORUM
Also Known As Militant Labor Forum

On May 2, 1966, a source advised that the Forum is a paper organization set up by the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP), Chicago, Illinois, for Socialist Workers Party (SWP) members and sympathizers. Open meetings held under the auspices of this Forum are geared to the activities that the SWP is pursuing at a particular time, e.g., unemployment, election campaign, Cuba, segregation, etc.

SUZANNE BUCH, a CBSWP member, is in charge of the Forum and schedules meetings under the name of the Forum in order to conceal the SWP sponsorship of same. The meetings of the Forum generally are held at Chicago SWP headquarters although the Forum, in the past, has sponsored other affairs, such as meetings, socials and picnics held at other locations.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

MAY 2 MOVEMENT

A source advised on March 3, 1965, as follows:

The May 2 Movement (M2M), formerly known as the May 2 Committee, was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Viet Nam.

The M2M was dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and had for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States government by meetings, rallies, picketing, demonstrations and formation of university level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis was taken of United States domestic and foreign policies. This source advised on May 19, 1965, that the headquarters of the M2M originally was 640 Broadway, New York City, Room 307.

A second source advised on February 9, 1966, that the M2M was officially dissolved as an organization on February 6, 1966, at a meeting held on the same date in New York City by the leadership of M2M and the Progressive Labor Party. The source stated that the M2M was a "front" for the PLP and that its purpose was to "expose the exploitation of the so-called Negroes in the approaching 'War of Annihilation'."

Officials and members of the M2M, including the PLP, later under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

The first source advised that M2M had, however, tempered his personal statements and comments concerning the activities of his organization possible prosecution by the United States. He did not indicate any fundamental change in his position.

The second source advised that M2M had, however, emphasized the activities of the organization across the country and its

APPENDIX

**ATION OF ISLAM, Formerly referred to
as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also
known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam**

In January, 1957; a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On April 29, 1966, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1966, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to

APPENDIX

be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs. "Nationalism"

March 1, 1961, The Committee on
H. R. 100 of H. R. 100, Washington,
D. C. 100 concerning the "Nationalism"

1. The Committee on H. R. 100, Washington,
D. C. 100, concerning the "Nationalism"
2. The Committee on H. R. 100, Washington,
D. C. 100, concerning the "Nationalism"

3. The Committee on H. R. 100, Washington,
D. C. 100, concerning the "Nationalism"
4. The Committee on H. R. 100, Washington,
D. C. 100, concerning the "Nationalism"

APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., states as follows on page 193 concerning the "National Guardian":

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly * * *, Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia. (Committee on Un-American Activities, true Report, Trial by Treason, The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)' ... from the Communist Party of the United States ... the Chinese Communist line."

"Progressive Labor" is a weekly New York City newspaper, and ...

... "Challenge," page 6. ... to fight for a new ... men and women own and control their ... police, courts, and the entire government

... the PIP utilizes the address ... Brooklyn 1, New York. It also ... 132 Nassau Street, New York ... are prepared

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP); formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based in Marxism-Leninism. PLP is in New York City.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York, and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine, "Challenge," a biweekly New York City newspaper, and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
CHICAGO BRANCH

On May 2, 1966, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve on the SWP National Committee, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP National Headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY-NEW YORK LOCAL

A source stated on August 25, 1960, that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) New York Local (NYL) was founded in 1938 in New York City.

A second source stated on April 16, 1965, that the NYL was affiliated with and followed the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

HUS HALL-BENJAMIN J. DAVIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

A source advised on March 27, 1962, that GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), stated on March 26, 1962, that the Party will form a new committee known as the Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis Defense Committee (H-DDC). The purpose of this committee is to raise \$100,000 for the defense of HALL and DAVIS.

"The Worker" issue of April 17, 1966, lists the address of the H-DDC as Room 1225, 22 East 17th Street, New York, New York.

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

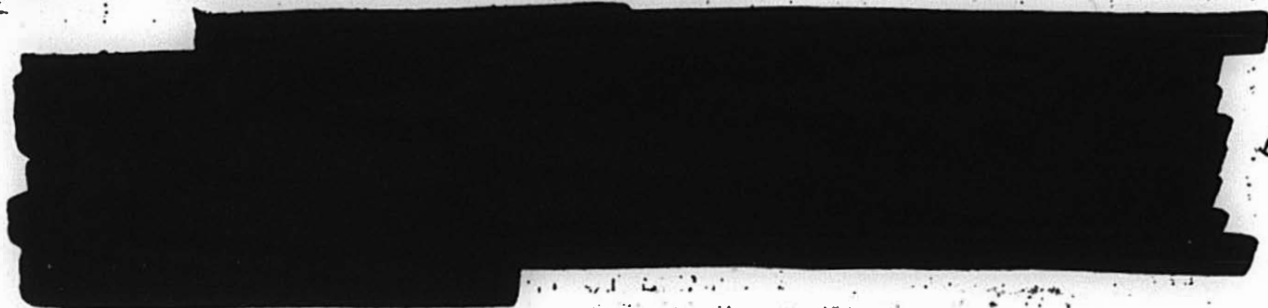
GUS HALL
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

HALL and DAVIS were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, Washington, D. C., on March 15, 1962, charging them with violations of Sections 786 (h) and 794, Title 50, United States Code, in that they, as General Secretary and National Secretary, CPUSA, respectively, and as members of its National Board, willfully and unlawfully failed to register for and on behalf of the CPUSA with the Attorney General.

The indictment against DAVIS was dismissed October 9, 1964, in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)



A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "it is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

This source further advised that at a meeting of the Chicago Area of the Midwest Region of the DCA held April 3, 1965, the boundary of the Chicago Area was established to include all of Illinois north of Springfield, Illinois, and all of Indiana. At this meeting, TED PEARSON was elected Area Coordinator.

A second source advised on May 9, 1966, that as of May, 1966, TED PEARSON, Chairman of the Youth Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, continued to be the Chicago Area Coordinator of the DCA, and the official headquarters is located at the PEARSON apartment, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The second source advised that there are currently two clubs operating in the Chicago Area, one on the west side and the other on the near north side. The west side club operates a club house known as the West Side Freedom Center at 2908 West Madison Street, which is open seven days a week to teen-agers on the west side.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE-CHICAGO,
Also Known As Young Socialist
Supporters, University Young Socialists

A source advised in late November, 1959, that the Young Socialist Alliance-Chicago (YSA-C), formerly known as Young Socialist Supporters, had its origin in a series of informal discussions held in Chicago prior to June, 1959, among individuals who were close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The YSA-C as of November, 1959, proclaimed itself to be a city-wide revolutionary youth organization designed to build socialism in America and aimed toward youth on college campuses in the Chicago area and as being independent of all adult groupings.

According to a second source in May, 1966, the YSA-C, also known as the University Young Socialists, was considered the youth group of the Chicago Branch SWP and affiliated with the national organization of the YSA in New York. The YSA-C officers as of May, 1966, were current members or sympathizers of the Chicago SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

THE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (SA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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TEH:meb

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CG 90-40903
JEH:neb

January 10, 1967

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CONFIDENTIAL

February 17, 1967

100-437048

FEB 17 10-29 AM '67
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of February 13th, with enclosures, has been received. I want to express my appreciation for your thoughtfulness in forwarding the material which appeared in your college newspaper.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 14
FEB 17 1967
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)
Turbulence on the Campus
LEB Intros 2-66 and 10-66

1 - Norfolk - Enclosure

NOTE: During August, 1966, one of the Director's autographed photographs was sent to [REDACTED]. It had been determined by the Norfolk Office correspondent's mother worked [REDACTED]. Our files contain nothing unfavorable concerning him. SA [REDACTED] is assigned to the Norfolk Office.

JRP:jeg (5)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

62 MAR 2 1967 TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

February 13, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

A local chapter of the militant youth organization, Students for a Democratic Society, is being formed at Old Dominion College. Enclosed you will find a news article and an editorial that appeared in The Mace and Crown, our student newspaper, on Friday, Feb. 10.

I plan to conduct a campaign to prevent this organization from becoming established with the recognition and approval of the Student Government Association and the Administration of the College. I have informed your agent, [redacted] of all the details, and am keeping in touch with the Bureau office in Norfolk to cooperate in every way.

If your office would be so kind as to send me as much information as possible on this group, any statements emanating from your office critical of it, etc., I would be most grateful. My mother worked closely with Fulton Lewis, jr., and now works for his son; their office is forwarding pertinent information.

I am writing to HUAC (Mr. McNamara) and the Attorney-General for details, and hope that we will be successful in blocking the formation of this radical organization at Old Dominion.

Respectfully yours,

GHA:svd.
enclosures

ENCLOSURE

ack 2-17-67

ORP:jeg
nmf

100-439048-

NOT RECORDED
FEB 27 1967

FEB 15 1967

ENCLOSURE

REFERENCE

The Mace and Crown



Old Dominion College — Norfolk, Virginia

SDS Augurs Ill for ODC

The professed aim of several students and faculty members to form a chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at Old Dominion seems ill-advised and unnecessary.

It is ill-advised because national SDS is a radical, irresponsible, and militant organization, guided by the philosophy that any tactic is a good tactic if it creates maximum sensation, disturbance, or just plain noise. Its activities have branded it as an extremist group, unable to differentiate between freedom and license, ready to abuse the privilege of freedom at the risk of tearing society from its moorings. Any affiliation, in name or otherwise, with national SDS could only hurt an organization sincerely interested in responsible dialogue on matters of public policy.

The move seems unnecessary because several other organizations already exist at this college to promote the professed aims of the new group (assuming these to be their true aims): namely, the Emerson Forum, the Socratic Club, the Inter-collegiate Forum, the Young Democrats, and the Young Republicans. If the aim of the proposed group

is to promote responsible discussion and debate, as opposed to the militant activism of national SDS, the organizations already exist on this campus for the purpose. It would seem highly unnecessary and undesirable to affiliate with a group that advocates mass violations of the law (as consistent with "social justice" and "personal morality") and which favors "communist objectives and tactics" (in the words of J. Edgar Hoover)—unless these are the true purposes of the students and faculty members concerned.

We would admit that Old Dominion needs a more pronounced articulation of the Left-wing ideology on this campus. We seem to have neither the organizations nor the individuals capable (or willing) to do this—although they surely exist. However, the thing least needed at this college now, when its image means so much to its unimpeded growth and improvement, is an organization that is nationally known, is respectable (in thought, word, and deed) and reckless. It would augur ill for the rational, prudent discussion of public policy that intelligent students and scholars should want.

The Mace and Crown

OLD DOMINION COLLEGE, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Vol. IV, No. 13

February 10, 1967

ENCLOSURE

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